Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868. NUMBER 95.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

House Proceedings—Resolution to Withdraw Impeachment Articles Not Considered—Navy and Marine Bill Passed—Also Bill Amending the Bankruptcy Act.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted to light the Hall by electricity.

Mr. NIBLACK had his name recorded as voting in favor of the bill concerning the rights of Americans abroad.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution withdrawing the articles of impeachment and instructing the Managers on the part of the House to suspend further proceedings.

By a vote of ninety-one to eighteen the House refused to consider it.

Mr. PHELPS offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution reciting a paragraph which appeared in the Baltimore *American* of April 15th, to the effect that Lieut. Gen. Sherman had been before the Impeachment Managers and had been minutely examined in reference to his interview with the President, and that it was understood the declination of Gen. Butler to proceed with the cross-examination of Gen. Sherman was in view of that preliminary examination, and providing for the appointment of a select Committee to examine into the facts in order to vindicate the Managers from such aspersions.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Ill., inquired whether the resolution was a question of privilege?

The SPEAKER decided it was not, and gave reasons for his decision. He submitted the question to the House and the House decided the same way.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked unanimous consent to have the resolution of Mr. Phelps agreed to.

Mr. KELSEY objected.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill amendatory of the tenth section of the Steamboat Passenger Law. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of securing to the general government the exclusive control of all telegraph lines within the United States. Adopted.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of extending the franking privilege to members of the legislative branches of such foreign Governments as extend the same to the legislative members of this Government, which was adopted.

The SPEAKER proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of the Committees for reports.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented a number of adverse reports, which were tabled.

Also, several unimportant Senate bills, which were passed.

Also, House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy and marine corps. It limits the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of each corps to the number authorized by act of March 2d, 1867,1,500, now 3,000. The commissions of the present officers are not to be vacated, but no appointments are to be made in any of the grades until the number is reduced below the number provided by either section of the bill. It abolishes the grades of Mate and Third Assistant Engineer, and repeals all acts authorizing temporary acting officers in the navy.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Also, a joint resolution in relation to the vessels enrolled and licensed for employment in the coasting trade and fisheries.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

The SPEAKER presented messages from the President and Executive communications on the following subjects:

On the imprisonment and destruction of property of Antonia Pelletier by the people and authorities of Haute, with information in reference to Russian America.

Relative to certain efforts of the Treasury Department for the recovery of confederate property in Europe.

These were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, report on the improvement of the harbor of Alton, Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Relative to the survey of the eastern boundary of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Jenckes, for the amendment of the Bankruptcy act.

Mr. JENCKES explained its provisions.

Mr. ELIOT moved to amend the first section by making it read "January 1st, 1869," instead of "June 1st, 1869."

Mr. PAINE desired to move an amendment to insert in the first section before the word "bankruptcy" the word "voluntary."

Mr. JENCKES declined to let the amendment be offered, saying it applied to both forms of Bankruptcy.

Mr. MAYNARD desired to offer an amendment limiting the application of the extension of time for those who cannot pay 50 per cent to debts contracted subsequently to the passage of the original bill.

Mr. JENCKES declined to allow the amendment to be offered on the ground that it was contrary to the principle of the bill. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the House proceed to vote.

Mr. ELIOT'S amendment was adopted and the bill passed—75 against 44.

Adjourned.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 21.—The election to-day for Judge and Clerk of the Recorder's Court and one Alderman from each ward, passed off quietly. About 23,000 votes were polled. The Democratic ticket for Judge and Clerk is elected by an average majority of five hundred. The Council stands twenty Republicans to twelve Democrats.

CHICAGO, April 21.—W. K. McAllister, Democratic candidate for Judge of the Recorder's Court, received 825 majority. Daniel O'Hara, Democrat, for Clerk, 120.

Damage to Crops by Rains.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, April 21.—Accounts from the interior of Alabama and Mississippi report serious damage to plantations from late rains. The rivers and creeks are very high in many places and running over the banks. It is feared that a general replanting must be done.

THE CAPITAL.

Impeachment Speeches—National Bank Reserves—Applicants for Office—Lands Restored to Market—The Alaska Purchase.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Manager Boutwell purposes to deliver his entire speech to-morrow before the Court of Impeachment, notwithstanding its great length. It contains thirty-three thousand words, according to calculations from that printed in advance. Mr. Evarts will speak on Thursday in behalf of the President.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

The Comptroller of the Currency will publish, in a few days, an important circular, giving a detailed statement and explanation of the items that may constitute the lawful money reserved outside National Banks of the country are required to keep by sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the National Currency Act.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

The force of the appointment office of the Treasury Department is now engaged in preparing for transmission to the House the required list in respone to the resolution adopted yesterday, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the names of all persons who have applied for appointment to office since the 20th of last February, with the names of the members of Congress and others recommending them. It will be sent to the House in two or three days.

PUBLIC LANDS RESTORED TO MARKET.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the land office at Marquette, Michigan, to restore to market, on the first of June next, the lands heretofore offered at public sale and subsequently withheld from ordinary private entry. For the adjustment of land grants for cancel purposes, a list descriptive, by legal subdivision, of tracts accompany the instructions and embrace nearly 400,000 acres.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

It is understood the State Department has dispatched Ward H. Lamon to Russia to obtain as long an extension of time as may be necessary to get the House to make the appropriation to pay for Alaska. It is the opinion of the Russian Minister here that there will be trouble in prevailing upon his Government to grant the necessary extension.

SOUTHERN STATE ELECTIONS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, April 20.—The election is progressing without any collision. The negroes, with few exceptions, vote the Radical ticket. They marched in squads from the country to the polls with banners flying and yelling for Bullock. The excitement is intense, and but little is needed to bring about a fearful collision. About two thousand two hundred votes have been polled, nearly two thousand of which are colored. Total registered voters in the county is five thousand five hundred.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—The election progresses quietly.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—The election is proceeding quietly. The total vote to-day is 704, of which 297 were Radicals, and 47 Conservatives. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

AUGUSTA, April 21.—The election is progressing without serious disturbance. The blacks remain about the polls electioneering for the Radical ticket. The Democratic vote is large to-day, but the Radicals will carry the county. The military are standing at the polls to preserve order.

ATLANTA, April 21—The election is passing off quietly. Enthusiasm prevails in both parties. It is supposed two thousand six hundred votes were polled in the two days. Gordon, it is believed, is about five hundred ahead.

The Fulton county Democratic Club have issued the following circular: "The Democrats of Fulton county send greeting to the people of Georgia, that Gordon is carrying all before him here, and will roll up one thousand majority in this county."

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, April 21.—The election commenced this morning. The day passed off without the slightest disturbance. The approximate vote of four wards in this city is, for the Constitution, 1,200; against, 570. The vote at Weldon is, for the Constitution 2,094; against 37. Some negroes voted the Conservative ticket in this city. The whites generally vote on the second and third days, while the negroes make their greatest effort on the first day.

NEWBERN, April 21.—The vote to-day is: for the Constitution 1,250, against it 200. The full negro vote was polled. No disturbance. In Moorhead City the Republicans are eighteen ahead.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Official returns, as far as received, of the recent election show 34,000 votes for and 11,000 against the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The dispatches received by General Grant from General Canby, dated Charleston, April 20th, give the following further particulars of the vote for the Constitution in South Carolina: In twenty-one districts, registering 93,000 votes, partial returns give 54,000 votes polled. The same districts, with full returns at the last election, gave 53,000 votes. Partial returns from eighteen districts give 34,094 votes for the Constitution and 11,224 against. These returns indicate there will be a majority for the Constitution in all except three or four districts.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The counting of votes in this city is not yet completed, owing to the number of independent tickets, and the officers are nearly equally divided. So far as heard from, the Democrats have a small majority in the city and parish of New Orleans. East and West Baton Rouge give 900 majority against the Constitution. The vote is very close, and the result cannot probably be determined before to-morrow night.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—No official returns are yet made. As far as heard from the majorities against the Constitution are as follows: In this city, 1,000; Parish of Orleans, 384; East Baton Rouge, 800; West Baton Rouge, 100; Caddo gives 300 majority against the Constitution.

J. R. Conway, Democrat, candidate for Mayor in this city, is elected, with a majority of Democrats to both boards of City Council.

In the Parish of Orleans the Democratic ticket is probably elected. Six Democratic Senators are chosen.

A negro Recorder is elected in the Third district of this city. Mann, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district, is ahead as far as heard from.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The British in Abyssinia—Hostilities Supposed to Have Commenced—Trial of the Clerkenwell Prisoners—Testimony of the Informers—Supposed Attempt to Destroy Buckingham Palace—Alarming Circumstance—Abolition of Capital Punishment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA—ATTACK ON MAGDALA.

LONDON, April 20.—A letter from Ashangie, Abyssinia, dated March 19th, states that General Napier had ordered an immediate dash on the works at Magdala when the main body of the army reached within two days' march of the King's camp, after passing Ashangie. Dispatches just received from Abyssinia, dated Zaulta, April 2d, and telegrams, report that Gen. Napier had started forward and the contemplated assault had been made by the British storming party, but the result of the movement was then unknown, in consequence of a break in the field telegraph near the army post at Zenafe.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from its correspondent with the expedition in Abyssinia, who says on the 29th of March General Sir Robert Napier, with the advance, was at the village of Redela. The weather is cool and rain falling. It is supposed King Theodorus has an army of 10,000 men and would make a stand against the British.

Reuter's telegram from Abyssinia states that Napier was to make a dash on Magdala on the 2d inst.

This afternoon official dispatches were received at the India office from General Napier, dated April 1st. The General on that day reached Abdicon, only thirty miles from Magdala, with the advance column. The rear was close at hand and the whole expedition would concentrate on the left bank of the river Jimba. The Abyssinia King was posted with his army on the Basselo. News had been received from the British captives. They continued to be well treated by the King. General Napier says his men are in good health and spirits.

TRIAL OF CLERKENWELL FENIANS.

LONDON, April 21.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed this morning.

Mullaney, the informer, was cross-examined by the defense. He testified he had acted as a Fenian Centre, boarded with Murphy, and met at his house W. Desmond, one of the prisoners; the meetings of the conspirators were held at Murphy's house on the 2d and 13th of December, at which he was present; he was asked on both occasions by English and the two Desmonds to go to the explosion.

The Judge, interrupting, questioned the witness as follows:

Was the word "explosion" used?

Witness replied—I don't know.

Judge—You must answer yes or no.

Witness—No.

Witness, on further cross-examination, stated he had resolved to turn informer because he feared English would offer himself as Queen's evidence, the latter having threatened to do so. The cross-examination of this witness was very protracted.

Vaugher, the other informer, was then called by counsel for the Crown, and examined by the Solicitor General. He testified that he joined the Fenian organization in 1865; was sworn into the order by T. Desmond, one of the prisoners on trial; saw the same Desmond about noon on the day of the explosion, when Desmond informed him of the plot for the release of Burke by the blowing up of the prison wall. Witness swore positively that the prisoners Barrett, English and the two Desmonds were engaged in the conspiracy. On cross-examination witness said he was a tailor by trade; had been in the army; would not say whether he was a deserter; he acknowledged that he was given to drink, and might have been out of his mind at times; contradicted his direct testimony by stating he had never been sworn into the Fenian order; stated his support had been provided for by the police authorities since his offer to give testimony, and that he expected to get the reward offered for revealing the conspiracy.

A clerk and a carman in the employ of Mess & Dealoes, powder dealers, were severally sworn, and testified to the sale and delivery of powder to one of the conspirators.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, April 21.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons to-night a bill requiring all executions of criminals by hanging to be conducted in private was considered in Committee of the Whole. Charles Gilpin moved an amendment abolishing capital punishment. Mr. Gregory and Mr. Mill opposed the motion. The latter, in the course of his speech against the amendment, said he was sorry to place himself in opposition to those who desire to modify our criminal law, but by their efforts the application of the death penalty was now confined to cases of murder. At this point he thought they should stop, and allow the punishment of death to remain as the penalty for the commission of the highest crime known to the law. He deprecated the change which was proposed from capital punishment to imprisonment for life. The latter punishment he declared was torture of the most fearful character. The amendment was lost and the original bill agreed to by the Committee.

ALARMING REPORT—SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO DESTROY BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, Wednesday morning, 2 o'clock.—An alarming report has just been received at the newspaper offices in this city. It is said two men, supposed to be Fenians, were arrested at a late hour to-night, near the servant's door of Buckingham Palace. They were carrying a hamper, which, on being opened, was found to contain a gallon of liquid phosphorus or Greek fire. The parties made a desperate resistance and were with difficulty secured. A third person, who was in company with those bearing the basket, fled as soon as the latter were seized and escaped all pursuit.

STATUE UNVEILED.

DUBLIN, April 21.—Prince of Wales today unveiled Foley's statue of Edmund Burke with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of a vast multitude.

JAPAN.

INDEMNITY TO FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, April 21.—Late advices from Japan via Shanghai say the Government of Mikado promises to indemnify all foreigners for any losses which they may have suffered at the hands of either party during the recent civil disturbances.

FRANCE.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Moniteur* to-day says the Government will bring a bill before the next Corps Legislatif to provide for the completion of extensive public works in the interior and connecting roads of France.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The ice in the Neva river is breaking up and navigation will soon be open.

WARSAW, April 21.—It is officially announced the foreign Consulates in this city, which it was reported were to be abandoned, will be permanently continued by their respective governments.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE, April 21—*Evening.*—Cotton closes dull at a considerable decline; tres ordinaire, to arrive, 148f.; good to low middlings, 147f. 50c. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—*Evening.*—Breadstuffs market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 39s. 6d. Wheat, 16s. 2d. for California white, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. Oats; 4s. 2d. Peas, 47s. 6d. Flour, 37s. Provisions dull and unchanged. Beef, 125s. Pork, 85s. Lard, 64s. 3d. Cheese, 54s. Bacon, 49s. Produce—Sugar, 26s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. 6d. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 1s. 3d.; spirits do., 9d.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum nominal at 42¾f.

LONDON, April 21.—*Evening*—Consols closed quiet and steady at 93¾@93⅞. Illinois Central 93½. Erie 46⅞. 5,20's quiet at 70¼.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—*Evening* —5,20 bonds declined, but closed steady at 75½.

PARIS, April 21.—*Evening*—Bourse firmer. Rentes have advanced to 69 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—*Evening*—Cotton closes dull and a fraction lower on American descriptions, though the advices from Manchester are favorable, and the heavy arrivals have caused an unusual dullness; sales of only 8,000 bales of middling uplands at 12⅛a13c, Orleans 12¾a12⅞c.

CANADA.

The Assassination Investigation—The McDonald Abduction Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, April 21.—The evidence against Whelan, suspected of the murder of McGee, is daily becoming stronger. Since his arrest he has voluntarily made several important admissions.

Patrick Bulkley, doorkeeper of the House of Commons, has been arrested in consequence of the contradictory nature of his evidence before the police magistrate.

The authorities continue to act with great vigilance, and inquiry is pushed in every direction.

From correspondence laid before the House yesterday, in reference to the abduction of Allan McDonald, Lord Moncks, while acknowledging Mr. Seward's courtesy as characteristic of his conduct on every occasion on which his Excellency has had to appeal to him, rather snubs the British Ambassador for declining to accept Mr. Seward's offer to surrender McDonald without giving his Excellency an opportunity of informing him of all the facts.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Sir John A. MacDonald announced in the House to-day that the Queen had signified her intention to create Mr. Cartier a Baronet, and had appointed Mr. Longven a Companion of the Bath.

Tobacco Frauds at St. Louis—Prominent Citizens Convicted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 21.—The case of Wm. B. Mann, a prominent and wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Hannibal, Missouri, charged with affixing false and fraudulent brands to manufactured tobacco, terminated to-day in a verdict for the Government. The judgment which will follow in this case will probably impose heavy penalties upon Mr. Mann personally, aswell as work a forfeiture of his factory at Hannibal, Missouri, which is worth some $25,000. Verdicts were also rendered in the same court against G. Dausman, jr., and Christopher A. Galbaugh, prominent tobacconists of this city, indicted for affixing false brands on their tobacco, for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and for having large quantities of property in their possession with intent to defraud the Government. The defendants were found guilty on all the counts of the indictment. The result of these trials is considered highly encouraging to the Government, in its efforts to check and break up the notorious frauds perpetrated by citizens whose positions and influence render them formidable opponents. Several of the best lawyers in the city were engaged in the defense in the above cases, while the prosecution was conducted single-handed by District Attorney Noble.

—The steamer South America, from Rio Janeiro on the 25th of March, which arrived at New York on Monday, brings official accounts of the voyage of the Brazilian iron clads to Assunsion, whence they returned to move on with the land forces. The Paraguayans made a gallant attempt on the 2d of March to capture the Brazilian iron clads below Humaita. They boarded two vessels from boats, but were repulsed after a severe hand to hand fight, with a loss of four hundred men; Brazilian loss thirty-two. A Brazilian expeditionary corps, ten thousand strong, was ready to start for Assunsion, but had not moved. Lopez was said not to be at Humaita, but at Tubucuary superintending the defences.

—A disastrous fire occurred at Shelbyville, Indiana, on Monday morning, destroying two three story brick buildings. The principal losers are Blessing & Pugh, hardware, $2,000, fully insured; Davis & Wright, $5,000, no insurance; M. Levinson, clothing, $6,000, covered by insurance. There are other small losses, in the aggregate three thousand dollars, partially insured. The buildings were owned by Cory heirs, valued at $12,000 and insured for $5,000.

—The will of Eliza Wiltberger, of Philadelphia, gives to Christ Church $6,000, and about $50,000 to the various charitable institutions of the Episcopal Church. The residue of the estate, after the payment of debts of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, is left to Bishop Stevens, in trust, to be used for relieving the poor of the Episcopal Church of the Philadelphia diocese, in any way he may deem appropriate. Mrs. Wiltberger died without issue.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—M. Slack has been confirmed by the Senate as Marshal of West Virginia.

—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The nomination of M. H. Farley, as Surveyor of California, has been rejected by the United States Senate.

—The annual report of the Central Pacific railroad shows nearly a million and a half dollars earnings from all sources in 1867.

—Fifty-four cases relating to captured and abandoned cotton claims have been decided by the U. S. Court of Claims, the amount aggregating $600,000.

—A German meeting, at Clinton, Mass., was assaulted by a mob of Irish Monday night. Knives and clubs were freely used, one Irishman killed and several wounded on both sides.

—The trial of Gen Cole, indicted for the murder of L. H. Hiscock, the alleged seducer of his wife, commenced at Albany, New York, yesterday. A portion of the jury was obtained and sworn.

—A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the Department has received in Confederate property in Europe $144,157, and has disbursed $90,000 for Counsel and other expenses.

—The California Academy of Sciences have adopted a report censuring in strong terms the last Legislature for abolishing the State Geological Survey, without provision even for the obligations already incurred.

—Judge Black of the U. S. Circuit Court, at New York, has decided not to remand the case of Hatch vs. Rock Island Road to the State Court, and refused the motion to dissolve the injunction given by the State Court as unnecessary, the same being no longer in force.

—At St. Paul, Minn., early on Monday morning, the McKubin block, a four-story stone building, together with Mrs. Johnton's brick boarding house and three frame buildings, was burned down. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

—The Police Commissioners of Louisville having sworn in their force, ordered them to duty yesterday morning. The Mayor has as yet not withdrawn the old force, consequently both the Commissioners and the Mayor have each a set of police on duty. The matter will undoubtedly be brought before the Courts for adjustment.

—A Miss Nellie Dernare has agreed to walk from Jersey City to Philadelphia in thirty six hours, for one thousand dollars. The task is to be performed between the 15th and 22d of May, and the route is to be over what is known as the Old Post Road. The lady is to have a body guard accompanying her all the way through.

—The contempt proceedings in the New York Courts in the matter of Jay Gould, one of the Erie directors, have been dismissed, he having withdrawn his *habeas corpus* and given bond under Judge Barnard's order. The proceedings in the contempt of six directors of the Erie Road were continued yesterday, but nothing new developed.

—In Lowell, Mass., on Monday, the veterans of the old sixth Massachusetts Regiment celebrated the anniversary of their memorable march through Baltimore by a parade, an oration from General Schouler, and a dinner. The public schools held a holiday, and but for the severe rain the citizens generally would have joined in the celebration.

—Holliwood and Keating, the prize fighters, after being released from custody at Cincinnati on three thousand dollars bail, made arrangements to fight on next Monday at some point in Kentucky. They will complete their training at Covington. Sporting men are greatly elated over the arrangement. It is understood the parties will leave the training ground for the scene of the fight on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, by steamboat.

—The Mayor and members of the city Councils, with other municipal officers recently appointed by General Schofield for Alexandria, Virginia, were installed there on Monday. Only a few of the new officers are old citizens. About thirty of the old officers who were unable to take the oath as required by Gen. Schofield, were removed. Those who could take it, were some eight or ten in number. All the new appointees are white.

—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Missouri met at Jefferson City a few days ago, and in addition to electing officers for the ensuing year, appointed delegates to the National Temperance Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in July. There are two hundred and twenty-five temperance lodges in Missouri, with an aggregate membership of ten thousand seven hundred—an increase of over four thousand during the past year.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—In the first volume of Dr. Behm's Geographical Annual, lately published at Gotha, there is an interesting article on the population of the earth. This was estimated by Busching in 1787 at 1,000,000,000; by Fabi and Stein in 1800 at 900,000,000; by Horschelmann in 1833 at 872,000,000; by Dieterici in 1858 at 1,288,000,000; and by Kolb in 1865 at 1,220,000,000. Dr. Behm estimates it at 1,350,000,000, thus distributed: Europe 285,000,000; Asia 796,000,000; Australia and Polynesia 3,850,000; Africa 188,000,000; America 74,500,000. At the same time he acknowledged that it is impossible to arrive at anything more than an approximate notion of the population in Asia and Africa, there being no census or other accurat means of ascertaining the number of inhabitants in those continents.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Sugar; small sales fair Louisiana at 13⅝c; prime, 15¼c. Cuba Molasses held at 46½c. Flour firmer; superfine, $9,25@9,50; choice, $12,50@12,75. Corn firm at $1,01@1,10. Oats dull at 74c. Hay, $19.00@21,00. Mess Pork held at $28,00; no sales. Bacon; shoulders, 13¼@13½c; rib, 17c; clear sides, 18c. Lard active; tierces, 18½@19¼c. Cotton quiet, but steady; middlings, 31c; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 707 bales; exports, 3,185 bales. Sterling, 149@153; New York Sight Exchange ½ premium. Gold, 140.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 21.—Flour steady; City ground spring at $10,50; western amber at $12,40. Wheat dull, scarce and unchanged. Corn quiet; sales—3,000 bush Toledo at $1,05, in store. Oats; market bare and nominal. Rye do. Barley dull and unchanged. Seeds quiet at $2,25a2,50 for Timothy; Clover at $6a6,50; Flax $2,50. Pork firm at $27,50a27,75. Lard firm at 18c.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, April 21.—Flour, superior shade firmer; very Choice, held at $13,50. No sales over $13,25, demand good: Choice Amber in moderate request at $12. Wheat in demand, Good at $2,95; No. 1 White, which is a trifle better than holders views; No. 2 commands $2,70; Amber is nominal at $2,65a2,68, No. 1.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

In the case of Kauff vs. Quigg, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of fifty dollars.

The next case taken up was the National Bank of Philadelphia vs. city of Pittsburgh. The jury found for plaintiff in sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

The case of J. & G. Frazier vs. W. W. Bradshaw was next taken up. This was an action upon a mechanics lien upon a building owned and occupied by defendant and for which plaintiffs were contractors. On trial.

On motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq., Robt. W. Price, of Baltimore was duly qualified to practice as an attorney.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Jacob Barn, tavern-keeper on the Perrysville road, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In a surety case, John Sill, the defendant, a resident of McKeesport, was required to give security in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace. Rev. John Smith was the prosecutor.

Charles Havis, one of the officers on duty at the Union Depot, was placed on trial, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Edward T. McGann. The prosecutor was a hack driver, and the assault was alleged to have been committed on the 21st of March last. McGann, it appeared, had been employed by a person to transport his baggage from the depot to some part of the city, and started to the baggage platform to secure it. Officer Havis, who was on duty at the time, requested McGann to produce checks for the baggage, in accordance with the rules of the company, but he did not do so. The officer then ordered him away; a quarrel ensued and force was used by the officer. McGann was thrown or fell to the ground, and sustained severe injury. For the defense it was claimed that the officer was simply doing his duty in enforcing the rules of the company, and that he used no more force than was necessary. Judge Mellon in charging the jury, remarked that the railroad company had the right to establish such rules as were necessary for the regulation of the affairs at the depot and on the platforms. The officer had a right to enforce the rules, and to use sufficient force to compel the proper observance of them, but if unnecessary violence was used he was liable to prosecution. Jury out.

At the instance of the District Attorney a jury was called and a verdict of not guilty rendered in the case of Jacob Bisel indicted on oath of Geo. Snively for felonious assault and battery. The case was tried previously, but an error having occurred in the verdict the Court set it aside.

John Schuler, Constable of Reserve township, committed to jail on a charge of surety, was released on bail.

Court then adjourned.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, April 21st, 1868.

Present—Messrs. Covert, Craig, Crawford, Getty, Harrison, Mays, McAuley, McCook, Nobbs, Sergeant, Wilson and Brush, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School, and of the Secretary, were read and ordered to be received and filed.

The following gentlemen were elected Collectors for the ensuing year:

Second Ward—Minas Tindle.
Fifth Ward—Joseph Irwin.
Seventh Ward—James Trimble.

Mr. McCook moved that Henry Eberle be elected Collector for the Tenth ward.

The following was presented from the Tenth Ward School Board:

Resolved, That the Central Board of Education be notified that John Ochse has been elected Collector of the School Building Tax for the Tenth ward, and that said Central Board be respectfully requested to elect him Collector of the regular School Tax for aforesaid ward.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the election of the Collector for the Tenth ward was postponed until the next meeting.

The President presented a communication from the Sixth ward School Board, requesting that an additional teacher be granted said ward.

Also a resolution requesting the publication of the City School Law.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs an additional teacher in the Primary Department of the Sixth ward was granted.

On motion of Mr. Covert the resolution for the publishing of the laws was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Covert an act approved the 31st of March, 1868, entitled "An Act supplementary to "An Act entitled an act consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes," approved February 9th, 1855, and the acts supplementary thereto, was read.

The terms of the members of the new districts were then assigned by lot, as follows:

Mr. John J. Coverts, Lawrenceville, one year; Mr. J. M. Little, Collins, one year; Mr. Thomas Aiken, Liberty, two years; Mr. John Harrison, Pitt, two years; Mr. George H. Anderson, Peebles, three years; Mr. Thomas J. Craig, Oakland, three years.

On motion of Mr. McCook is was

Resolved, That the Board meet hereafter at two P. M.

On motion adjourned.

The Allegheny Temperance League held a very interesting meeting last night at the Third United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark occupying the chair, and Mr. W. G. Warren officiating as Secretary. The attendance was large and intelligent. After an eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace by the worthy President, Rev. J. Kerr was introduced as the lecturer of the evening. He proceeded to deliver a learned and powerful address on the subject, "How does Intemperance effect the Church and State." He viewed the subject in its various phases, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. Mr. Alexander spoke of the great increase of intemperance throughout the State. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, May 4th, at which Rev. J. B. Clark will be present to deliver the lecture of the occasion. The meeting adjourned after the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Kerr.

For County Commissioner.

Philip Hoerr, of Lower St. Clair township, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention. Mr. H. is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, is an upright citizen, and, besides, served his country during the war to suppress the Southern rebellion in Co. B, 62d Pa. V., Col. Sam. W. Black's regiment, participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Gettysburg, on which memorable occasion he received a wound which caused him the loss of his left leg. He has many friends, who are confident of securing him the nomination.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

INVOCATION TO SUMMER.

[We have to thank one of the many talented literary gentlemen of whom Pittsburgh can boast, for the following verses.]

O, Summer! dear Summer! come back to us now,
Don't wait any longer for Spring;
Don't wait for the flowers to deck your warm brow,
But come on your sunshiny wing.
For Spring has deceived us—with smiles on her face,
She beckoned old Winter away,
And tipped us her kisses, with loveliest grace,
But only to basely betray.

She called forth the young buds, and gladly they came,
Though shivering with Winter's cold blast;
They smiled through their ice-tears; but ah, cruel shame,
That smile of delight was their last:—
False Spring was their ruin, she turned, in a trice,
And bid hoary Winter come back;
He came, in the rain-storm, the snow and the ice,
And blighted all life in his track.

O, Summer! dear Summer! then come to our aid,
Don't wait any longer for Spring:
We're pining for sunshine, nor want any shade:
Come bring us warm weather—come, bring.
Let hills and vales feel thee, and mild waters flow,
Let breezes no chills on us fling;
We'll greet thee then, Summer, with hearts all a-glow,
In spite of the spitefulest Spring. A. F. M.

EPHEMERIS.

—Santa Anna is bankrupt.

—Another Spanish revolution has been quelled.

—Benjamin Franklin died 78 years ago last Friday.

—John C. Breckinridge is soon coming back to America.

—A steam ferry boat is to be put on the Missouri river at Wayne City.

—Mr. D'Israeli like Mr. Stanton thinks there is no virtue in resignation.

—There are 16,000 Baptist communicants in Iowa, 200 of whom are preachers.

—Mr. William Young of the *Albion* sunk $12,000 in one month of *Every Afternoon*.

—There are ten thousand private and three thousand endowed schools in England.

Chicago is to have La belle Helene in French with De Pol's ballet troupe this week.

—Twenty Pittsburgh names were on Monday's hotel lists in the Philadelphia papers.

—Agricultural and Mechanical Associations are being organized in various parts of Missouri.

—One dollar and a half per bushel is the price of clams in the region round about Narraganset Bay.

—Chickens are selling in the Louisville markets at $4,25 per dozen, and turkeys at $1-25 to $2 each.

—To-day (Wednesday) America will see the last of Dickens, who is going back, as he came, on the Russia.

—Fifty thousand dollars have been lost by prairie fires in Coffey county, Kansas, during the past six months.

—The Colt Artesian well in Hartford has already reached a depth of fourteen hundred feet, and is still being bored.

—Captain Hartstein, the naval officer who made the successful Artic expedition in search of Dr. Kane, died recently in Paris.

—At the recent election in Richmond, Ray county, Mo., the Republicans elected the Mayor, Attorney and four Councilmen.

—The Burlington, Kansas, *Patriot* says that the growing crops of all kinds in that section look exceedingly promising just now.

—Col. Eaton, editor of one of the most fearless of Southern journals, the Memphis *Post*, has received warnings from the Ku Klux Klan.

—A Methodist lady has expressed the hope that the propensity to wear moustaches may not spread among the ministers of her denomination.

—The fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg is to be celebrated at that town by a re-union of the officers of the Army of the Potomac.

—Several manuscripts and various articles of undoubted antiquity and value have already been procured in Abyssinia for the British museum.

—The Cincinnati incomes are as small as those of Chicago, only two men paying tax on more than $100,000, and but six others on more than $50,000.

—Fifty cents a dozen is the price of robins in Alexandria, Va. Pot-pies are said to be in great demand there now, and the production is largely on the increase.

—Seventy-three Major Generals, fifteen Brigadier Generals and six Colonels are now in Congress. War records do seem to amount to something after all.

—A profitable pauper in the Buffalo poor house sleeps five days on a stretch in cataleptic fits, and eats no more when he wakes up than if he had taken his meals regularly.

—A man called Jack Duncan but with quite a number of aliases is about to be tried in Washington county, Mo., for the murder of George W. Higginsbotham, in May, 1863.

—The young and pefectly wild Indian girl, who was purchased in Patagonia for a bag of biscuits recently, is said to be no Pocahontas, and in fact anything rather than an attractive young Aborigine.

—Louisville has a cholera pond, which the Councils have neglected to drain out, and the *Democrat* suggests the propriety of bottling it up and sending it on to Washington City, "to clear out the Radicals."

—Philadelphians are very much pleased with George Boker's little speech at the Dickens banquet in New York. Mr. Boker is not only an elegant gentleman and poet, but he is said to be the handsomest poet alive.

—Mrs. Thomas, the pedestrienne who was to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, at St. Louis, failed. She did ninety-two miles in twenty-three and a half hours, and is thereby encouraged to try again.

—Seven members of a family in Maine measure forty-two feet, or six feet each on an average. We know of a family in our own State six members of which measure thirty-six feet eight inches, or an average of six feet one and one-third inches all around.

—New Orleans and Boston unite on Gen. Hancock for President. The General, we hardly think, can be foolish enough to wish thus publicly to come in contact with his superior officer, but we may be wrong, and he has a glorious precedent in the example of that warrior, so renowned for his peculiar conduct on the tented field, Gen. Pierce, who was elected over General Scott, who unfortunately had a clear and honorable record.

—The Prince of Wales's grand pageant has taken place. The august and noble heir to England's throne is now a Knight of St. Patrick, and the Fenians are no more pacified and the wrongs of Ireland are no righter than they were before the very expensive ceremony took place.

—A Louisville paper having been offended by some of the proceedings of the Board of Trade of that city, gives them the following (according to the chivalric standard) elegant and polite notice:

"A few tadpoles or pollywoggs that waggle their tails in a little puddle on Fourth street, and call it a Board of Trade, have been struck by the impeachment at Washington, and are trying to get up something of the same kind in Louisville."

—It is an interesting little reminiscence when one recalls the fact that the recently elected Governor, English, of Connecticut was burned in effigy, for his endorsement of the emancipation policy during the war, by the very same Democrats who have now elected him. There has been a wonderful change in opinion somewhere, or else some one has perjured himself at the shrine of the Democratic party.

—The number of very old people who do a surprising amount of hard labor seems to be gradually on the increase. Almost every State in the Union has been well represented in the papers during the last six months, but so many seem to be in Maine, that the majority of the sparse population of that State must be nearly "at par" and all busily engaged in chopping wood vigorously or in taking preposterous walks.

—The New York *Independent* thus talks of Mr. Chase:—"A short time ago we thought that the best gift which this journal could offer to the coming Chicago Convention was Mr. Chase's illustrious name. We now have reason to believe that Mr. Chase would not accept the Republican nomination, even if it were tendered. We have equal reason to believe, also, that he would accept the Democratic nomination if it could be tendered on a platform not inconsistent with his well-known views of negro suffrage."

—The Rev. Dr. Brewer, pastor of the Episcopalian Church of the Reformation in Boston, being envious of the notoriety recently acquired by his reverend brother Tyng, and anxious to take his stand among the (self immolated) martyrs of the new regime, has begun by openly and ostentatiously violating all the established laws of the Church, possible in so limited a time, supposing that as in the case of Tyng, the partizanship of those whose favor he courts will lead them to forget justice and pat him on the back.

—An exchange, in remarking on the cowardice of the assassin of Mr. D'Arcy McGee, says "he (McGee) was shot just where Brooks, the representative of South Carolina, struck Sumner—in the back of the head." Although eternal infamy will cling to the name of Brooks, he is dead, and it would perhaps be well to let him rest, (if there is any rest for him) particularly as there are more than enough villains as dastardly still on earth. Pryor and Keith are still flourishing, and are but the fit representatives of a numerous constituency.

—These scientific men who tear to pieces our favorite beliefs and legends should be required by law to hold their peace. All sorts of delightful stories have been robbed of their truth in this way, and William Tell and Pocahontas have both suffered. Now there comes a Belgian Doctor De la Pierre, who unkindly proves that the colossus of Rhodes was only a good sized statue at the mouth of the harbor, and not an enormous one astride of it, as we have always fondly believed. This same man has found out that Clarence was not drowned in Malmsey, that the tomb of Abelard and Heloise in Paris is a fraud, that Leonidas had 7,000 men at Thermopylae, and a host of other things which he unkindly publishes to the world instead of keeping them in sorrow to himself.

—To the most casual observer there will appear a wide difference between the banquets given to Mr. Charles Dickens on the occasions of his departure from England and from America. Wild enthusiasm characterized both fêtes; good will and good fellowship were spontaneous at both tables. But at the recent Press banquet in New York there was absolutely none of that coarseness, almost amounting to ribaldry, which so marred the beauty and killed the refinement of the proceedings at the farewell dinner in England. We do not for one moment suppose that the general morals or propriety in America can be ranked higher than in England, but that there is less display of the want of it, on public occasions on this side of the water than on the other, is, we are glad to know, patent to every one.

The Graves at Andersonville Prison Cemetery.

About 1,000 yards northwest from the prison pen, and about 1,200 from the railroad station, is the cemetery in which are buried about 14,000 men. The first 300 were buried in coffins, the next 900 were covered with boards and boughs, and from that number to 12,849, the bodies were buried shoulder to shoulder in trenches about three feet deep and six feet wide. About 1,000 bodies have been brought here from Macon, Americus, Columbus, Rupaula, Albany, and other points in the vicinity.

The various States of the Union are represented in the cemetery as follows, viz.: Alabama, 15; Connecticut, 291; Delaware, 45; District of Columbia, 14; Illinois, 910; Indiana, 624; Iowa, 216; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 456; Louisiana, 1; Maine 232; Maryland, 194; Massachusetts, 774; Michigan, 656; Minnesota, 50; Missouri, 112; New Hampshire, 144; New Jersey, 170; New York, 2,534; North Carolina, 17; Ohio 1,074; Pennsylvania, 1,825; Rhode Island, 74; Tennessee, 780; Vermont, 24; Virginia, 279; Wisconsin, 255; U. S. Army, 546. U. S. Navy, 99. Six men, who murdered the sick, were hung by their comrades—they are buried separate from the others. Three women were discovered among the prisoners, and are buried among the soldiers. Each body in the cemetery has a numbered stake, with regiment, &c., with the date of death. The cemetery is on a level piece of ground, and is, in some places, soft and sinking.—*Cor. Boston Transcript.*

DENTISTRY.

$8. ONLY $8.

A FULL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.
FULL UPPER AND LOWER SET FOR $12.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
ALL WORK WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
LAUGHING GAS FREE OF CHARGE, AT

QUINCY A. SCOTT'S
Steam Dental Establishment,
278 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

N. B.—As DR. SCOTT is a licensee under the Goodyear Patents, he will not make any "new (*bogus*) rubber" sets, but will continue to manufacture the genuine article—VULCANITE. mh23:d&T

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES
AND
Chandeliers,
FOR GAS AND OIL.

Just received, the finest and largest assortment ever opened in this city.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET, COR. VIRGIN ALLEY.
mh24:n22

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

GOOD PRINTS, at 12½c.
PURPLE PRINTS, slightly imperfect, at 12½c.
Yard Wide BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 12½c.
Heavy UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 12½c.
GINGHAMS, at 10c.
GINGHAMS, at 12½c.
JEANS, at 12½c.
CORSETS, at 50c.
CORSETS, at 62½c.
WHALEBONE CORSETS, at 87½c.
COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75c.
LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, at 11c.
LADIES' PLAIN HOSE, at 10c.

CASSIMERES, for Boys' wear.
CASSIMERES, for Men's wear.
CASHMERET, JEANS.
LADIES' SACKING CLOTH.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, in beautiful shades.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS.
PLAIN AND FANCY POPLINS.
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
RISTORI APRONS.
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.
HAIR BANDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS.

And a Variety of FANCY GOODS,

A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.
apts

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE THE QUEEN,
QUEEN OF THE WASH-TUB.
A HOUSE CLEANER; A CLOTHES WASHER;
A STAIN REMOVER;
A SPOT ERADICATOR; A COLOR RESTORER;
Cheaper than Soap. Sold in Bottles by all respectable Grocers. Indorsed by the first families of Allegheny county. Manufactured by the
HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,
FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.
Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28.n53

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for LAYING BRICK BY THE THOUSAND, in accordance with the plans and specifications filed at BARR & MOSER'S office, and under the direction of the Superintendent.
GEO. ALBREE, Secretary,
Wood street, corner Fourth.
ap9:o20

WASHINGTON MILLS,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator
W. W. ANDERSON,
Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN— SEINES! SEINES! SEINES!—I have just received the following Seines, all complete, with bobs, floats and sinkers: 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50 yards in length, one inch mesh, and will receive in a few days 60 and 70 yard Seines. Parties wishing Seines had better call soon, so as to secure any they may need, for it is difficult to get Seines made unless ordered early in the winter. For sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
ap7:TUF

7,000 CANE FISHING POLES. —I have just received, direct from the cane brakes in the South, 7,000 Superior Cane Poles, which I will sell at a very low figure. These poles are yet green, cut this winter, and in first rate order. Call and examine at once. For sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
ap7:TUF

HOOKS, LINES AND JOINTED RODS.—I have received my Spring stock of Fish Hooks, Lines, Jointed Rods, Fish Baskets, Sinkers, Floats, Flys and Artificial Bait. The followers of Izaak Walton can find a complete assortment of the above goods for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
ap7:TUF

LOCUST STREET.
Notice is hereby given that the Viewers' Report in the matter of opening LOCUST STREET, Allegheny, has been filed in the District Court, at No. 632, April Term, 1868, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time.
JOHN C. McCOMBS,
City Attorney.
ap17:o90

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
SOAP STONE,
PLASTER, CHIMNEY TOPS,
WATER PIPES.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
25 Wood street.
ap16:o70

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

MARCH : : : : : : : : 1868.
THE VERY LATEST
PATTERNS
IMPORTED CARPETS.
THE VERY NEWEST
STYLES
DOMESTIC CARPETS,
ARE DAILY ARRIVING, AND SOLD SOON AS RECEIVED.
PRICES
THE VERY LOWEST.
McCALLUM BROTHERS,
51 FIFTH STREET, above Wood.
mh25

1868. SPRING STOCK 1868.
OF
CARPETS,
JUST OPENING,
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
All Qualities
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth Street,
mh10:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

71 73
McFARLAND & COLLINS
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
NEW SPRING STOCK,
OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES
AND
CURTAIN GOODS,
PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH.
AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT
Less than Actual Cost to Manufacture.
These Goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Far Below Their Present Value,
AT THE PLACE WHERE BARGAINS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD ON THE BEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET.
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
fe10:MWF&T

STEAM
CARPET BEATING
ESTABLISHMENT.
Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.
ITS ADVANTAGES:
1st—Fading and Shrinkage are completely avoided.
2d—No ripping apart necessary.
3d—When freed from dust, moths or their larvae, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, save the natural fading from wear.
4th—When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a desirable matter as a mere point of economy, to say nothing of looks.
ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
Or addressed to P. O. Box 473, will receive prompt attention.
GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,
mh10: PROPRIETOR.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, 24th inst., for GRADING and PAVING the following streets and alleys, viz:

SPRING GARDEN AVENUE, from Chesnut St. to the city line, including culvert about 250 ft long.
FRANKLIN STREET, from the east line of Sedgwick street to Fulton avenue.
BALKAM STREET, from Robinson street to the river.
LOCUST STREET, from east side of Sedgwick street to Fulton street.
SOUTH CANAL STREET, from Madison avenue to Sycamore street.
CONCORD STREET, in the Third and Seventh wards.
GREEN ALLEY, from Chesnut street to Centre street.
Also, for Grading ALLEGHENY AVENUE, from Ridge street to Western avenue.

Profiles and specifications can be seen in the office of CHAS. DAVIS, Esq., City Engineer. Proposals to be endorsed "Grading and Paving," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.
ap18:o83

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the Brewery of ANDREW KOENIG, situated in the city of Allegheny, and about 70 bbls. of Schenk Beer, 40 bbls. of Lager Beer, 10 hogsheads, 3 vats, 6 barrels, 1 vat, 1 small vat, 1 copper pump, 3 sections of hose, containing about 70 feet; 2 small tubs, 1 bucket, 1 kettle and appurtenances; 1 cooler—being the property of Andrew Koenig. The said Andrew Koenig and all persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 20th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.
THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Marshal's Office, April 10, 1868. ap11:o36

COLGATE & CO.'S
FRAGRANT
TOILET SOAPS,
Are prepared by skilled workmen, from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. de27:WF

COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK

BUSINESS CHANGES.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY LUMBER YARD, situate at 157 Rebecca Street, Allegheny, Pa., and long owned and conducted by Messrs. PATTERSON & EVANS, to ALEXANDER PATTERSON, I take pleasure in recommending my successor to all my customers and to all who are interested in securing the best qualities of all kinds of Lumber at prices to suit the most fastidious.
E. R. DONAHOE.
ap15:o60

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the interest of JOHN KNABLE having been purchased by WM. N. OGDEN. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN H. BOYTS and WILLIAM N. OGDEN, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of BOYTS & OGDEN.
JOHN H. BOYTS,
JOHN KNABLE.
Pittsburgh, March 9th, 1868. ap16:o68

NOTICE.
I have sold my stock of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., to my son, GEORGE W. TANNER, and solicit the patronage of my former customers to the house.
JAMES P. TANNER.
PITTSBURGH, April 9th, 1868.
Referring to the above card, I respectfully ask the continuance of the patronage of the former house. Prices shall be as low as the lowest.
GEO. W. TANNER.
ap15:o45

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.
JOHN ATWELL.
CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.
The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 131 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.
mh7:m53

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIER.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description: dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.
Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
my15:z30

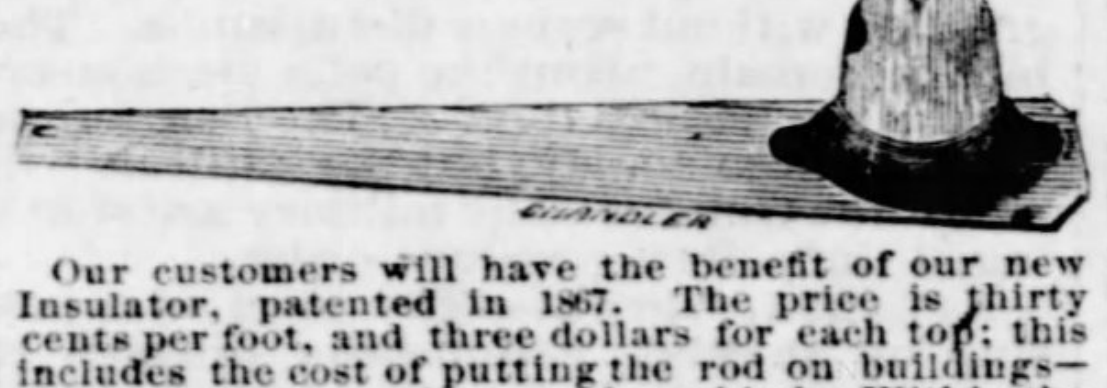
ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Lightning Rods
Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod,
WITH
SPIRAL FLANGES,

Has been erected on thousands of buildings in all parts of the United States, and in a test of ten years no instance of their inefficiency has occurred. This Rod has received the First Premiums at the Fairs of nearly all the States, and every place it was ever exhibited. It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors in Colleges, and other scientific men, as the best Rod ever invented, possessing all the elements necessary to protect buildings from lightning. It is made of copper, because this is the best metallic conductor, except silver, and does not rust. Its spiral flanges and rough edges dissipate electricity and double its conducting power. Electricity uses only the surface, never the heart of a metal. One flange of this Rod being open, the inside surface is available as well as the outside; altogether, its power surpasses twenty common iron rods or a solid copper rod an inch and a half thick, and has the additional advantage that it is continuous, and can never become disjointed or otherwise get out of order, but will endure as long as the building stands on which it is erected. Our points are made on the most approved method, and our Insulators are unsurpassed.

No holes are made in slate or tin roofs.



Our customers will have the benefit of our new Insulator, patented in 1867. The price is thirty cents per foot, and three dollars for each top; this includes the cost of putting the rod on buildings—there are no extra charges of any kind. Within the past few years we have erected this rod on many churches and other public edifices in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and upon thousands of dwellings and barns. For the superior character of this rod we are permitted to refer to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President Pittsburgh Female College; Philotus Dean, Esq., Professor Natural Sciences, Pittsburgh High School; Geo. Woods, LL. D., Pres't. Western University of Pennsylvania.

Thankful for the liberal orders of past years, we solicit a continuation of public patronage.

☞ Dealers in Rods supplied.

LOCKHART & CO., Manufacturers,
DUQUESNE WAY, near Hand St. Bridge.
mh27:WF&F PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1849.....THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.
NORTH AMERICAN
Lightning Rod Manufactory,
BRASS FOUNDRY
AND
IRON GALVANIZING WORKS.
30,000 FEET MANUFACTURED DAILY.
THE CELEBRATED STAR GALVANIZED
LIGHTNING RODS,
Manufactured at these works, and sold to all parts of the continent, are admitted to be superior to any Lightning Rod in use. Great inducements offered to peddlers and all persons buying at wholesale. Also, fine Platina Points, of all kinds and patterns, together with Insulators, Fastenings, Copper and Iron Connection Bars, Braces, etc. Samples, Pamphlets and Circulars sent free.
REYBURN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 488 and 490 St. John St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ap10:o33-d&F

PERCEVAL BECKETT,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
(Late of P. F. W. & C. Railway.)
Office, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Room No. 2, up stairs. P. O. Box 50, ALLEGHENY CITY. MACHINERY, of all descriptions, designed. BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILL DRAWINGS furnished. Particular attention paid to designing COLLIERY LOCOMOTIVES. Patents confidentially solicited. ☞ An EVENING DRAWING CLASS for mechanics every WEDNESDAY NIGHT. ap4:n88

SILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, Colorado, to develope ten different Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers on the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full particulars apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
122 Fourth street.
mh26

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **PITTSBURGH THEATRE.**
FRED AIMS.............MANAGER.
GEO. H. BARTON.............STAGE MANAGER.
Last week of the celebrated MISS LEO HUDSON, And her trained mare, "Black Bess," who will appear in the sensational piece of ROOKWOOD; or, DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK. ☞ First appearance of the beautiful danseuse, M'LLE. DE-VERE.

☞ **MR. C. TETEDOUX,**
Respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh that he will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 23d and 24th Inst.,
Assisted by the best Amateurs of this city, and by M'lle EUGENIE DE LUSSAN, the eminent Soprano of New York, who has been engaged expressly for this occasion.
On the first evening will be performed
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER
By a chorus of over Fifty Singers, and an orchestra of twenty-five pieces.
M'LLE DE LUSSAN
Will sing the Soprano part.
On the second evening will be given a miscellaneous concert, in which M'lle DE LUSSAN will sing English, Italian and French gems.
Admittance to Parquette and Dress Circle $1.00; Secured seats, $1.25. Subscription to both concerts $2.00, with secured seats. Gallery and Family Circle 50 cents. The sale of season tickets will begin on Monday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, at Messrs. H. KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood street. The sale of tickets for either evening will begin at the same place and same hour on Tuesday, 21st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. ap16

☞ **BURNELL'S**
MUSEUM EXHIBITION,
Comprising WORKS OF ART and GREAT NATURAL LIVING CURIOSITIES,
AT FRANKLIN HALL,
Fifth street, opposite Pittsburgh Theatre.
Cards of Admission, 25 cents. Doors open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. ap8:o18

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY MEYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 73 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Constantly on hand, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. ap20:o86

DUFF & CO., Merchant Tailors,
No. 34 Federal St., Allegheny,
Have just received a large and well selected stock of
FINE SPRING GOODS,
Suitable for a first class custom trade. Also, a large stock of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. ap15

P. McARDLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 93½ SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS
Also, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, the latest style.

NOW READY.
For the Spring Season,
With a large and complete stock of
BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
All the new and leading styles, to be found at
No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.
GRAY & LOGAN.

NEW, CHOICE & DESIRABLE
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED,
AND ARRIVING DAILY,
At Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.
NEW SHADES IN
HATS AND BONNETS.
RIBBONS, all widths and shades.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
ROSES, BUDS AND WREATHS.
FROSTED CRAPES AND ILLUSIONS.
WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED CRAPE.
SPRING SHADES SILK VELVET.
TRIMMING LACES, all colors.
STRAW TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS.
BONNET AND MARCELLINE SILK.
FRAMES, &c., &c.
The largest stock and best assortment of the above to be found in the city.
Also, a Complete Line of Notions.
TRIMMINGS, FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, CORSETS,
BRAIDS, TAPES, BUTTONS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ap20:MWF

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR
THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,
Car Heater and Moderator,
For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.
Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.
J. B. HARRIS.
☞ Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe28:s40

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Fifth Ward of the City of Allegheny, up to the 30TH DAY OF APRIL, for
Building a Public School House
in said ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. BARR & MOSER, Nos. 2 & 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
The Directors reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids, and requiring security for the faithful performance of the contract.
Address the undersigned, at No. 10 St. Clair St., or Box 312, Pittsburgh P. O., marking "Proposals" on outside of envelopes.
By order of the Board.
ap15:o44 JOHN E. PARKE, President.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.— The undersigned having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated
COPLEY POT CLAY,
Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this Clay, we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand at SIX, EIGHT and TEN MONTHS. We will furnish receipes for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.
DITHRIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139⅛.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 21, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy at 7 per cent. on call, with some business late in the day at 6 per cent. It is generally believed that the Erie war has been ended by a compromise, but nothing is positively known except within a very narrow circle. Discounts are moderately done at 8@9 per cent. Sterling firm at 10@10¼c for prime bills. There will be considerable remittance next month on account of new coupon 5-20s. Gold firmer, opening at 138¾, advancing to 139¾, and closing at 139⅛; large sales were made by a leading broker to-day. The export of specie to-day was $280,000. Loan market 4 to 2 per cent. for borrowing. The receipts at the Custom House on Saturday, Monday and to-day, were $121,000.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade higher but closed heavy with part of advance lost. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed prices: Coupons of 1881, 112⅝@112¾; do of '62, 111⅞@112; do of '64, 109⅞@110; do of '65, 110⅛@110¼; new 108@108⅛; do of '07, 108¼@108½; Ten-Forties, 102⅝@102¾; Seven-Thirties, 106⅜@106½.

STOCKS

Opened active and excited, with frequent fluctuations in Central and Erie. Western stocks generally buoyant and higher. In the afternoon the market was lower, recovering before the close and closing steady. The market turned so suddenly that many bears were unable to cover shorts. Border State Bonds firm. Export shares higher.

The following are the Five-Thirty prices: Canton 47; Water Power 20@21; Cumberland 31@32½; Adams Express 66@66¾; Wells 27¼@29; American 63½@65; United States 64¾@65¼; Merchants 33@33¾; Quicksilver 26¾@27½; Mariposa, preferred, 10@10¼ Pacific Mail 92@92¼; Atlantic 26@32; Western Union 37¼@38; New York Central 119@119¼; Erie 69@69¼; Hudson 131¼@133; Reading 87¼@87¾; Ohio and Mississippi 31¼@31⅜; Wabash 49@50; St. Paul 62¾@63; do preferred 75¼@75½; Michigan Central 113¾@114; Michigan Southern 90¼@90¾; Illinois Central 142@144; Pittsburg 87¼@87½; Toledo 103¼@103¾; Rhode Island 92¾@93; Northwestern 62@62¼; do preferred 74½@74¾; Ft. Wayne 101¾@102; Hartford and Erie 14¼@14½; Chicago and Alton 122; Terre Haute, preferred 58; Missouri 87¼; Tennessee 67¾; Ohio 99.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are dull; Quartz Hill 1; Oregon 260; Smith & Parlemee 215.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts—$803,759; payments—$428,732; balance in Treasury—$104,888,080.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton dull and scarcely so firm; sales 700 bales at 31c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts, 7,703 bbls and 5a10c better; sales 12,000 bbls at $9,25a9,75 for superfine State and Western; $10,25a10,90 for extra State; $10,20a11,35 for extra Western; $12,60a14 for white wheat extra; $10,30a14 for R. H. O.; $11a12,50 for extra St. Louis; $12,50a16 for good to choice do, closing quiet; California a shade firmer; sales 2,200 sacks at $12,85a14,50. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 600 bbls at $7,75a9,60. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 3,272 bush and 2a 3c better for parcels to arrive; sales 24,000 bus at $2,60 for No. 1 spring in store, $2,42a 2,43 for No. 2 do to arrive via canal, $2,92½ for amber Long Island, $3,17a3,24 for white California. Rye scarce and firmer; sales of 4,000 bus at $1,98 for State, $2,00a2,01 for Pennsylvania. Barley and Barley Malt quiet and firm; Corn heavy and 1c lower; receipts, 49,520 bus; sales of 88,000 bus at $1,16a1,20 for new mixed western afloat, $1,20a1,31 for old do delivered, $1,20a1,31 for mixed western, nearly yellow, afloat, $1,16a1,18 for white western and southern, $1,24a1,25 for southern and western yellow. Oats; receipts of 6,000 bus; a shade lower; sales of 2,400 bushels at 83½c for western in store. Rice dull at 10¾a11½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar very active; sales of 1,700 hhds at 10¾a12½c for Cuba, and 11a 11¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses irregular and large sales on private terms. Hops quiet and firm. Petroleum firm at 17½c, for crude, and 26c, for refined bonded. Pork quiet and firm; sales of 1,800 bbls at $27,40a36,00, New mess closing at $27,45 cash $26,25a26,50, old do closing at $26,50 regular $22,00a22,50, prime $24,25a24,50, prime mess, also sales of 250 pounds, new mess seller of June at $27,90. Beef steady, sales of 340 pounds at $15a20,50 for new plain mess; $20,50a24,75 new extra mess; also 250 tierces at $34a37 for prime mess; $40a42 for India mess. Beef hams nominal. Cut meats firmer; sales of 470 packages at 12¼a13c for shoulders; 16½c for hams; 21c for bagged hams. Bacon firmer; sales of 470 boxes at 14¼a 15½c for Cumberland cut; 17c for short clear; 15a15½c for long clear; 13½c for sour long ribbed; 14c for do long clear. Lard firmer; sales of 1,325 bbls at 17¾a18¼c. Butter steady at 20a40c for Ohio; 48a54c for State. Cheese quiet at 13a16c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour closed quiet and steady. Wheat dull and heavy for parcels on the spo very firm for lots on canal to arrive, the export demand is chiefly for the latter. Rye scarce and decidedly firmer at $1,98a $2 for western. Oats dull at 85¼a85½c for western in store. Corn dull and heavy at $1,16a1,19 for new mixed afloat, and $1,15a 1,18¼ for old mixed western in store. Pork very strong at $27,60a27,65 for new mess, cash and regular, and $27,95a28 sellers for June; sales 1,000 bbls new mess at $27,62½ regular. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm with good inquiry. Bacon firm at 14¼a14¾c for Cumberland cut. Lard firm at 18¼a18¾ for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Tobacco; buyers and sellers still apart, and although prices are unchanged, more than half the bids were rejected. Cotton nominal at 29½c. Flour very dull and unchanged; superfine ranges from $6,50 to $8,75; extra, $8,95@9,00; double extra, $9,25@11,00; treble extra to fancy, $12,00@13,50. Wheat; choice fall steady at $2,60@2,78; spring 5c to 10c lower, at $2,05@2,15 for No. 1. Corn heavy and closed lower, at 83@90c, latter for choice white. Oats firmer at 70@73c. Rye scarce and higher at $1,80@1,87. Barley; no sales. Pork dull and unchanged at $26,65@27,00. Bacon dull and very little doing; shoulders sold at 13c; clear sides, 17c, generally held ½c higher for loose. Sugar-Cured Hams, 19c. Lard firm; choice tierce, 17½c, keg, 18c. Whiskey firm at $2,20. Live stock unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls; wheat, 34,000 bus; corn, 18,900 bus; oats, 21,800 bus; rye, 1,000 bus.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Flour is firmer; spring extras, $9a10,50; choice superfine, $8,00. Wheat is unsettled at $2,15a2,16 for No 1; fresh receipts, $2,12½a2,13½, do winter receipts, $2,06 for No. 2. Oats, firm at 61½c for No 2. Corn is scarce and firm at 84a85c for new shelled. Receipts; flour, 5,500 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; carn, 1,500 bush. Shipments; flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 85,000 bush; oats, 24,000 Corn, 100.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Tobacco active and 3c higher; sales 237 hhds lugs at $5,50a 7,50; leaf, $16,50; common to fine Henry county, $26. Flour—Superfine, $8,50a9; fancy, $12,50a13. Wheat $2,50a2,55. Oats, 73a75. Corn, 88a90c. Cotton—Middling, 30c. Whisky dull and nominal. Lard, 17¾a18c. Mess pork, $27a27,25. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼a13¾c; clear sides, 17¼a 17¾c. Bulk meats nominally unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, April 21.—Flour firm and unchanged, and the demand is fair for local and interior trade for standard brands. City and country is held as follows: double extra spring at $10@11,50; double extra red winter at $11,50@13,50, double extra white at $13@14,50. Wheat in more inquiry, firmer; sales No. 1 red winter and amber at $2,60@2,62, No. 2 red at $2,42, No. 1 spring very scarce. Corn in fair demand and steady; sales No. 1 shelled at 97½@98c, ears on track held at 94c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; sales at 74½c for No. 1 in store. Rye nominal. Barley—no transactions. Petroleum in more inquiry and market firm, at 21@22c bonded and 31@33c for free.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 21.—Cotton firm at New York prices; stock on hand 1,811 bales. Receipts—125 bales; exports 268 bales. Flour dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $27,50. Bacon weak, shoulders 13½ and clear sides 18. Bulk meats dull; shoulders at 12½; and clear sides 16. Lard 18a19. Corn firm at 97½a$1. Oats 78a80, Bran 32a33. Hay 18a18. Corn meal held at $4,40a4,60. Apples, market bare.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Petroleum advanced; crude 16½c; refined in bond 25¼@25½c. Clover Seed nominal. Flour in good demand; extra family $11@11,75; Ohio do $11,25@12,50. Wheat advanced; red $3,00; white $3,15. Rye in demand at $2,00. Corn in good demand; mixed western $1,24. Oats unchanged. Provisions less firm. Mess Pork $28@28,50. Lard firm.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 21.—Flour; receipts 2,128 bbls; firmer, but quiet. Wheat 4c better; sales white Michigrn at $2,86@2,87; amber, $2,68@2,70. Corn; receipts 17,424 bus; a shade lower. sales No. 1 and Michigan at 92c; yellow, 95c. Oats firm and better; receipts 2,865 bus; sales No. 1 at 68@69c; No. 2 at 68c. Rye firm at $1,76 for No. 1. Seeds dull; sales Clover at $5,50.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 21.—Beef Cattle less firm, with sales at $6,00a7,10 for butchers, $7,27½ a7,75 for fair shipping steers, $8a9 for good to choice, and $9,12½ for fancy. Hogs active at $8,05a8,60 for common, $8,75a9,10 for fair to good, and $9,37½a9,75 for good to choice.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; red $3,00a3,13, white $3,00a3,30. Corn firm; white $1,12a 1,14, yellow $1,18a1,22. Oats dull at 82a85c for western. Rye very active at $2,00a2,20. Pork firm; mess $28. Bacon and Lard unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 21—3 cars ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 24 bxs hardware, Secomb & Co; 5 bbls peas, Strickler & Morledge; 2 bxs scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 1 crate rags, 113 sks do, C P Markle & Co; 13 bdls handles, Kaufman & Bro; 1 bx axes, Lindsay & Sterritt; 25 bxs cheese, E Heazleton; 1 bx mdse, A D Dibold; 1 case handles, J R Lindsay; 33 bags corn, 2 do beans, 4 do rye, 36 do corn, 20 sks oats, Brown & Williams; 5 bbls eggs, 1 do butter W H Kirkpatrick; 1 car stone, J L L Knox; 57 sks oats, 19 do rye, Jasper Groscose; 117 bdls chairs, 25 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 30 jugs molasses, Lewis & McClure; 29 jugs molasses, J Porterfield; 42 do do, Vangorder & Shepard; 29 do do, Graff & Reiter.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 21.—13 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 4 do do, Jas Wood, Son & Co; 2 do scrap iron, W J Hammond; 100 bbls flour, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 200 do do, owner; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 400 do do, J B Doe; 250 pigs lead, Danis & Chambers; 35 do do, T H Nevin & Co; 2 cars staves, M P Adams & Bro; 67 sks rags, Markle & Co; 75 sewing machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 21 cases tobacco, S Floresheim; 150 sks malt, Thomas Moore; 100 bbls flour, Wm Clendening; 100 do do, 1 kg lard, Shomaker & Lang; 5 bxs cheese, J A Renshaw; 50 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 30 do do, Jas Connor; 30 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 50 do do, H Riddle; 31 sks rags, Keil & Ritchart; 2 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 15 sks wool, W Barker Jr & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 21.—2 cars metal, H Woodsides; 1 bag flaxseed, Head & Metzgar; 224 bbls oil, James Wilkins; 23 bags rye, Knox & Orr; 25 bales hay, C Lee Jr; 60 bbls salt, Shomaker & Lang; 60 do do, Thos Mitchell; 2 cars posts, Kiea, Foster & Co; 3 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 12 bgs rye, Stewart & Langenheim; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, J D Strouse; 2 do do, J Seibert; 2 do do, L H Buggaman; 2 do do, G Whitesides; 2 do do, Thos Rowley; 21 cars oil, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, M Kane.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, April 21.—149 tes hams, F Sellers & Co; 45 bxs candles, J McDevitt; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 2 cars staxes, J Painter & Son; 20 bdls rakes, P H Laufman & Bro; 18 pkgs forks anp hoes, Frank Simpson; 5 plows, Jehn Hall & Co; 40 bgs meal, Stewart & Lahgenheim; 36 sks oats, McHenry & Hoo; 33 hides, Wm Flaccus & Son; 62 sks grain, M Steel & Son; 50 bbls flour, H Riddle; 2 cars bulk oats, Brown & Williams; 150 hf bbls fish, Jas Connor; 3 bbls eggs, M W Rankin.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 20.—16 pkgs crackers, R R Robison & Co; 34 pkgs twine, Fulton, Bollman & Co; 4 bbls crackers, M W Rankin. 44 bdls sheet iron, W F Armstrong; 75 bdls paper, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 50 sks oats, Gwynne & Stoneman; 225 bxs glass, Michaels & Co; 175 kgs nails, F H Oliphant; 4 sks dry fruit, 1 do onions, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 21.—53 bgs flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 25 bxs cheese, Kohen & Bro; 10 do do, McKight & Smith; 50 hides, J Taggart; 100 do do, A & J Groetzinger; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 30 bbls glassware, J Scott; 8 bdls hdls, J Godfrey; 14 do do, J Loutner.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, April 20—3 cks bacon, Head & Metzgar; 12 sks rye, D Wallace; 9 sks bags, Vangorder & Shepard; 12 bbls grain, Lupton & Wilson,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pena'a. ja30:k67F

STEAMSHIPS.

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THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

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Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45, North River, New York. For passage or further information applyto

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Nearly opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

WHITE LIME.

250 BARRELS WHITE LIME,

Warranted equal to any in market, in store and sale by

HUGH KNOX.
mh12:m58 No. 323 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers continue to recede steadily at this point with seven feet in the Monongehela, and eight feet in the Allegheny. The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant, and towards evening the sun was out in full force.

The arrivals since our last include the New York, from Louisville; and Bayard, from Parkersburg, while the departures were the Julia No. 2. for Zanesville, and Bayard, for Parkersburg. The Kate Robinson, from Louisville, Argosy, from Cincinnati, and Glendale, from St. Louis, are among the first boats due.

The Echo No. 2 departed for Oil City last evening, and the Ida Rees is due from there this morning. The Rees will return as usual on to-morrow evening.

The towboat Lion got in yesterday with a large tow of empty barges, and, we presume, the Fearless got off for Cincinnati, and, probably, some others.

The Grey Eagle, Capt. Brennan, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh. will positively leave for St. Louis this morning, at least, the Captain says so, and he ought to know. The Mary Davage Barges, Capt. Hugh Campbell, are filling up steadily, and will soon be ready to sail.

The Alice V. Capt. Keyt, is announced to leave for St. Louis this evening without fail. She is a big carrier, and shippers need not be apprehensive about her not being able to take all the freight that offers.

The J. N. McCullough, Capt. George D. Moore, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-morrow, leaving promptly at 5 p. m. We predict that that the McCullough will become a favorite in the Cincinnati, as she was in the Parkersburg trade.

The New State, Capt. Jack Harrison, is advertised to leave for New Orleans and intermediate points this evening.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin, is expected to clear for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi to-morrow or next day.

The Kate Putnam passed Louisville on Sunday, en route for Pittsburgh, and the towboat John F. Dravo arrived there from Pittsburgh the same day.

The Westmoreland from, New Orleans, arrrived at Cairo on Sunday.

The bridge over the Mississippi, at Burlington, is going ahead rapidly. A few days will finish the eastern end of the bridge up to the draw pier. The trestlework for the draw pier will be built parallel with the current, instead of across it, as in the other spans, so as not to interfere with passing steamers. The current is very rapid, sweeping past the piers and pilings with great force, making it necessary to build everything—even the temporary structure—very secure and firm to prevent loss of time and expense. Oil lights, with reflecting lenses are kept in position upon the draw and two adjoining piers as a guide for steamers at night—and every precaution has been taken to prevent damage to the structure or to passing boats—either by floods, currents or high wind.

We clip the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday: Rates of freight and passage are becoming extremely low to all points below St. Louis and St. Paul. Merry, of Dubuque, proposes to start towboats and barges, taking grain in bulk to St. Louis at 12½c per 100. Passage from St. Louis to Keokuk is only $2,50, and to Quincy $1,50 by the old line, which is a peg lower than rates published by the new line. Our citizens are not uninterested spectators of this opposition carnival in the Keokuk trade.

At all points hundreds of people await at the wharves the arrival of the opposition boats, and they are becoming thoroughly warmed. The boats leave this port on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and it is pretty generally known that the struggle is to be persistent. So of the competition of the St. Paul lines. It is becoming more interesting as time progresses. We shall soon hear of passengers and freight being carried for almost nothing between Dubuque and St. Paul—Commodore Davidson's stronghold. There has been no cutting under New Orleans freight. The Magenta's agents yesterday engaged the larger portion of her cargo, and she sails this evening, to come back and take another load as soon as practicable.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Sunday says: Arrived—Turner, from Omaha, Armadillo, from Mobile; Ida Rees, Emma, Glasgow, from Pittsburgh; Marble City, from Memphis; Melnotts, from Cincinnati to Davenport and St. Paul. No. departures. River declining slowly, and all upper streams falling, but good stage of water to all points. Up to date 26 steamers have left for Benton and one for Fort Berthold, and only five or six more are expected to go.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows under date of Saturday:

There is some talk about a race across the Atlantic, between the City of Paris, (Inman) and the Cuba (Cunard.) The latter is considered the crack boat of the English line, while the City of Paris claims to have made the quickest western passage ever accomplished, (8 days 22½ hours.) Mr. Cunard is said to have made a wager that the Cuba will arrive out first. Both vessels sailed yesterday within a few minutes of each other, amidst much excitement on the part of their respective partisans on the wharves.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gte.]

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—River falling fast with 13 feet and 6 inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Wheather clear and warm.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made by the undersigned to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION of

"The German Independent Beneficial Society of Allegheny City,"

And that the same will be granted on the first MONDAY of June next, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. M. HOFFETT,
Attorney for Association.
March 24th, 1868. mh25:n32-W

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased, late of the City of Allegheny, (formerly of East Birmingham,) are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

THOS. VARNER, Executor.
Baldwin Tp., April 4th, 1868. ap8:n92-W

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALBERT CONELE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHNN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
ap1:n75-W Att'y-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Galliopolis, Big Sandy, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

ST. MARYS.................T. C. SWEENY, Master.
MONDAYS, 5 P. M.
ST. CHARLES.................C. A. DRAVO, Master.
FRIDAYS, 5 P. M.

The above elegant side-wheel steamers will leave regularly as announced, connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Railroads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.

Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business.

BARNES & COLLINS,
ap20 GHRIEST & HASLETT. Agents.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, DAILY, at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. McCULLOUGH.....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
ap6 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

ALLEGHENY RIVER PACKET LINE leaves every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Irwin street.

This line is composed of the following boats:

IDA REES No. 2, R. REES, Master, W. F. STEWART, Clerk.

ECHO No. 3, E. GORDON, Master, A. D. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Boats were built expressly for the trade, have superior accommodations and attentive officers. mh24

FOR ST. LOUIS, DUBUQUE, ST. PAUL, and the intermediate ports, in connection with the Northern Line.—The fine passenger steamer

LORENA.....Capt. SAM. SHUMAN,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports
SATURDAY, 25th inst.—4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK.
ap22 Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY—5 P. M.
Steamer ALICE V.....Capt. W. H. KENT,
Will leave for above and intermediate points as above announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents.
ap21 Corner Market and Water sts.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer

NEW STATE.....Capt. JACK HARRISON,
Will leave as above announced on
WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.—4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap21 GHRIEST & HASLETT. Agents.

EXPRESS LINE.—FOR ST. PUAL, MINNEAPOLIS, REED LANDING, LA CROSSE, GALENA, DUBUQUE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT AND BURLINGTON.

THIS DAY—10 A. M.

The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, R. C. MARTIN, Commander, J. F. DRAVO, Clerk, will leave for above and all intermediate points as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY—AT 4 P. M.

The fine steamer BELLEVERNON, Captain J. J. DARRAGH, will leave as above announced, and will receipt freight through to St. Paul on the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the "Northern Line Packet Company.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap14 GHRIEST & HASLETT. Agents.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer

ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDERGRIFT,
W. H. Seull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY at noon.

C. BARNES,
JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
mh21 JOHN FLACK.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, 21st inst.—4 P. M.

The steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Capt. H. CAMPBELL, will leave as above announced. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap17 CHAS. BARNES, Agent.

J. KNOX'S GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

STOCK PURE AND FRESH.

Dealers, Gardeners and Private Families

Will find their requirements fully met.

Our large stock, complete assortment, and the acknowledged reliability of our stuff, leads us to confidently guarantee satisfaction to our customers. Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FIELD AND LAWN SEEDS.

POTATOES.

GOODRICH, HARISON, BUCKEYE, WHITE SPROUTS and CUZCO.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

ALL BOOKS relating to the FARM, GARDEN or GREEN HOUSE at publishers' printed prices.

Our New Descriptive Seed Catalogue

Gives full descriptions of NEW, RARE and MOST DESIRABLE varieties of VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS, PLAIN, SIMPLE and FULL instructions for sowing, planting and after management—prices in packages or by weight, by mail or otherwise, and much other valuable information. Sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

J. KNOX,
Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist,
137 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Depot of "KNOX'S FRUIT FARM and NURSERIES." mh30:n64:MWF&T

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE of the 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships WILL BE OPEN and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work-house and Beunty Taxes, for 1868.

On and after the 1st day of May, 1868, said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent. Discount

for prompt payment, to any persons paying the WHOLE AMOUNT of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be TEN PER CENT. ADDED to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1868.

J. F. DENNISTON,
mh31:n69 Treasurer of Allegheny County.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, April 16th, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for Grading, Paving and Curbing

ALLEGHENY STREET, from Penn to Liberty st.
SMALLMAN STREET, from Morton to Taylor st.
CENTRE AVENUE, from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick street.
MULBERRY ALLEY, from Clymer to Smith st.
MULBERRY ALLEY, from Smith to Taylor st.

Will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until SATURDAY, April 25th, 1868. Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had by calling at this office.

ap17:o76 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 5 FOURTH STREET,
(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.
Orders promptly attended to. ap13:a2

OILS.

WARING AND KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,
WARING, KING & CO.,
127 Walnut Street.

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.
Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST.
ap1:w30

JACOB WEAVER, Jr. & CO.,
Oil Commission Jobbers,

No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, will buy and sell Crude and Refined Oils, Lubricating, Tar, Benzine and Cooperage. Our long experience in the Petroleum trade enables us to offer unusual facilities and inducements to operators. As heretofore, we are determined to make it the interest of buyers and sellers to give us a call. Parties having Oils for sale are cordially invited to bring their samples.

ap6:n94

H. M. LONG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
Brand—"LUCIFER."
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BUFFUM...C. A. KEHEW...W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for the months of March and April, 1868.

Pittsburgh.

John Rowley, tavern, 1st ward.
Mordicai Johns, tavern, 1st ward.
Fred. Vierheller, tavern, 1st ward.
Schaum & Roessing, tavern, 1st ward.
John F. Morgan, tavern, 1st ward.
Louis Hager, tavern, 1st ward.
Morgan Thomas, tavern, 1st ward.
Thos. Welsh, tavern, 1st ward.
John Ryland, tavern, 1st ward.
James O'Rourke, tavern, 1st ward.
Caroline Pollock, tavern, 1st ward.
John M. Keller, tavern, 1st ward.
Hugh Sallie, tavern, 1st ward.
James McColl, tavern, 1st ward.
Patrick Connelly, eating house, 1st ward.
F. C. Weigant, eating house, 1st ward.
Rachel Myers, eating house, 1st ward.
Wm. Haslage & Co., other goods, 1st ward.
Dillinger & Stevenson, other goods, 1st ward.
Val. Fehl, tavern, 2d ward.
John Sheaffer, tavern, 2d ward.
John Andregg, tavern, 2d ward.
David Reich, tavern, 2d ward.
Rosa Laverty, tavern, 2d ward.
John Brown, tavern, 2d ward.
John Smith, tavern, 2d ward.
Christ. Gotthold, eating house, 2d ward.
T. N. Miller, other goods, 2d ward.
Dierker & Speck, other goods, 2d ward.
Jos. S. Finch & Co., other goods, 2d ward.
John Mulherron, tavern, 3d ward.
Jos. Armstrong, tavern, 3d ward.
Owen Corcoran, tavern, 3d ward.
Jane Gazzola, tavern, 3d ward.
Patrick Dunn, tavern, 3d ward.
Louis Cella, tavern, 3d ward.
Francis McLaughlin, tavern, 3d ward.
Johanna McGraw, eating house, 3d ward.
J. J. Speck, other goods, 3d ward.
McGraw & McCann, other goods, 3d ward.
Wm. Lowry, tavern, 4th ward.
McPherson & Kerr, tavern, 4th ward.
Jos. Rhinehart, tavern, 4th ward.
W. N. Chessman, tavern, 4th ward.
John McGrady, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. McCoy, eating houte, 4th ward.
Munhall & McGraw, other goods, 4th ward.
Hedry McSwiggen, other goods, 4th ward.
S. H. Watson, other goods, 4th ward.
M. McCullough & Co., other goods, 4th ward.
A. Tussing, tavern, 5th ward.
Jacob Fuchs, tavern, 5th ward.
Louis Buchter, tavern, 5th ward.
Wm. Buerge, tavern, 5th ward.
McManus & Smith, tavern, 5th ward.
Stephen England, tavern, 5th ward.
J. K. Lanahan, tavern, 5th ward.
Wm. J. Morgan, tavern, 5th ward.
David Boyd, tavern, 5th ward.
Edward Barker, tavern, 5th ward.
Jos. Fritch, tavern, 5th ward.
Robt. Lindsay, tavern, 5th ward.
Thos. Duggan, tavern, 5th ward.
H. Freyberg, eating house, 5th ward.
F. Detcel, eating house, 5th ward.
Cath. Dillon, other goods, 5th ward.
P. & M. Kane, other goods, 5th ward.
Chas. Jacob, other goods, 5th ward.
Jas. Williams, eating house, 6th ward.
Jas. Kennedy, other goods, 6th ward.
John Watson, other goods, 6th ward.
Pat. Burke, other goods, 6th ward.
Alex. Haughey, tavern, 7th ward.
A. W. Washington, eating house, 7th ward.
Andrew Hackett, tavern, 8th ward.
Henry Allen, other goods, 8th ward.
Mich. Connor, other goods, 8th ward.
Mary Fleming, other goods, 8th ward.
F. Kaiser, other goods, 8th ward.
Nich. Scoultz, tavern, 9th ward.
Jas. Neeson, tavern, 9th ward.
Daniel Dugan, tavern, 9th ward.
Thos. Normine, tavern, 9th whrd.
Thos. Clark, tavern, 9th ward.
H. S. Love, tavern, 9th ward.
Samuel Turner, tavern, 9th ward.
Benedict Diiger, eating house, 9th ward.
John Meyer, tavern, 10th ward.
Elijah Hall, tavern, 10th ward.
Wm. Riddell, tavern, 10th ward.
Geo. Siegrist, tavern, 10th ward.
John Burke, tavern, 10th ward.
Stephen Cairne, tavern, 10th ward.
Stephen Cavanara, tavern, 10th ward.
Jos. Fricker, tavern, 10th ward.
Jos. Ludewig, eating house, 10th ward.
Jas. S. Pancost, eating house, 10th ward.
Xavier Walz, eating house, 10th ward.
Nich. Young, eating house, 10th ward.
David Haworth, other goods, 10th ward.
Wm. Clayton & Son, other goods, 10th ward.
J. Adam Weber & Co., other goods, 10th ward.
Jacob Keller, other goods, 10th ward.
Nich. Young, other goods, 10th ward.

Allegheny.

Geo. Bailey, tavern, 1st ward.
G. W. Dawson, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. Geng, eating house, 7th ward.
Louis Myers, tavern, 8th ward.

Boroughs.

Sarah J. Robinson, tavern, Braddocks.
Geo. Kraugh, tavern, Birmingham.
Frank Buch, tavern, East Birmingham.
John D. Risser, tavern, East Birmingham.
Chas. Gehring, tavern, East Birmingham.
Conrad Sheffleg, tavern, East Birmingham.
Pat. O'Neil, tavern, Temperanceville.
Geo. Heitzel, tavean, Temperanceville.

Townships.

Christ. Drenhauser, tavern, Baldwin.
Christ. Fromm, tavern, Baldwin.
Chas. Hambel, tavern, Collins.
Jos. Gansten, tavern, Collins.
Jonas Smith, tavern, Collins.
Jacob Weigel, tavern, Pitt.
John W. Clark, tavern, Collins.
Mahala Gardiner, tavern, Chartiers.
J. F. Swaney, tavern, Findley.
Jos. Wright, tavern, South Fayette.
Mich. Mansfield, tavern, South Fayette.
Geo. Hegela, eating house, Harrison.
Robt. Euwer, tavern, Harrison.
Wm. Thorpe, tavern, Mifflin.
Chas. Engel, tavern, Mifflin.
Adam Boll, tavern, McClure.
Evaline Freeburg, tavern, McClure.
Velt. Kaltenheiser, tavern, Oakland.
Leopold Klee, tavern, Oakland.
John O'Donnell, tavern, Oakland.
Daniel Williams, tavern, Oakland.
Wm. Morehead, eating house, Oakland.
Frank Limegrouver, tavern, Penn.
Thos. Carroll, other goods, Penn.
Richard Turner, tavern, Richland.
Cath. Leonard, tavern, Robinson.
Jacob Wallrath, tavern, Shalar.
Andrew McQueety, tavern, Scott.
Samuel J. Heath, tavern, Snowden.
Mary Beltzhoover, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
Geo. Goldbach, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
Marg. Maguire, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
John Leonard, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
Fred. Hampe, tavern, Lower St. Clair.
F. S. Hogle, eating house, Lower St. Clair.
Geo. Voelker, eating house, Lower St. Clair.
Hogle, Fischer & Co., ea'g house, Low. St. Clair.
Daniel Wearis, tavern, Wilkins.

The License Board will sit on MONDAY, the 27th day of April, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. for hearing the above applications.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

GAS POSTS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 9th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., for supplying the city during the year with

GAS POSTS.

The Posts to be delivered at City Hall, at such times as may be directed. PATTERN and CORE BOX will be furnished by the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. B. FRANCIS,
ap9:h24 City Controller.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS, At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

je8:u88 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH and CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

On and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868 trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniont'n.	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accommodt'n.	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Uniont'n.	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accommodat'n	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Night Acc. to McKeesport.	10:30 P. M.	6:40 A. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton........	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For tickets apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. mh5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

Running through to Venango City without change of cars—Connecting with trains East and West on the Warren & Franklin and the Atlantic & Great Western Railways.

On and after THURSDAY, March 26th, 1868, the Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike Sts, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and fr'm Ven. City	7:00 A. M.	1:00 A. M
Express "	10:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:00 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Soda Works Accom'n	5:25 P. M.	7:55 A. M.
First Hulton Accomod'n	9:00 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
Second Hulton Accomod'n	12:00 M.	3:45 P. M.

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:05 A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2:55 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE, Sup't.
W. F. HOPE, Ticket Agent. mh26

1868.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From January 19th, 1868, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, city time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago Ex....	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:43 a m
Cleveland Ex..	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:43 a m
Erie & Ygn M'l	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex....	10:58 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	1:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	4:03 p m
Pitts. & Cl. Ex.		Erie & Yg'n Ex	6:13 p m
via Youngt'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex....	6:58 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex....	2:28 p m	Pitts. & Cl. Ex.	
Wh. & Erie Ex.	4:38 p m	via Yognst'n.	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		*Arrive in Allegheny.*	
N. Brigt'n Ac.	8:58 a m	N. Brigt'n Ac.	7:03 a m
Leetsdale "	10:13 a m	N. Brigt'n "	8:28 a m
" "	11:53 a m	Wellsville "	9:58 a m
Rochester "	1:33 p m	New Castle "	10:13 a m
Wellsv'e Acc.	3:43 p m	Leetsdale "	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:15 p m	" "	1:18 p m
N. Brigt'n "	5:38 p m	N. Brigt'n "	2:43 p m
N. Brigt'n "	6:28 p m	Leetsdale "	4:23 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:28 p m

2:28 p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily. 10:50 a. m. Chicago Express arrives daily.

ja28 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fast Line	9:40 a. m.	7:05 p. m.
Fast Express	2:50 p. m.	10:55 a. m.
Mixed Way	6:10 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 1	11:10 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Steubenville Accommod'n	3:55 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 2	5:10 p. m.	8:20 a. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. the next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:55 the same evening. 8 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER ROUTES.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and BUT ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing tickets be sure and find the office of the

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.,

UNION DEPOT, (SOUTH SIDE.)

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN D. MILLER, Gen. Freight Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after October 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phila. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Acc'n and Emigrant Train	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
oc9 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpb'g No. 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpb'g No. 1	11:20 a m
Sharpb'g No. 2	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:15 p m	Harmerv'e Ac	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmerv'e Ac	7:10 p m	Sharpb'g No. 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junct. every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m. and arrive at Allegheny Junct. at 9:45 p. m.

COMMUTATION TICKETS—For sale in packages of Twenty, between, Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The train leaving Allegheny City at 6:50 a. m. makes direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown.

Through tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit thei. responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
de5 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Eastern Division.

The SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East to all points in

Colorado, Nevada,
California, Utah,
Arizona, Washington,
New Mexico, Idaho,
Oregon.

Two Trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER; SALT LAKE;

And all Points in the Territories,

And with SANDERSON'S TRI-WEEKLY LINE of COACHES for Fort Union, Bent's Fort, Pass, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and all points in Arizona and New Mexico.

With the recen. additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices in the United States and Canadas.

Be sure and ask for tickets via THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.
J. H. WEBSTER,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 93 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:a3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page—Poetry, Condensed News, Miscellaneous. Third page—Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Imports, River News. Sixth page—Home Markets Finance and Trade. Seventh page—The Continuation of the O'Connor-Tack Great Oil Case.*

◆

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139⅛, an advance.

◆

GEN. BANKS' bill, for the protection of American citizenship abroad, as amended, was passed by the House on Monday, with only five votes in the negative.

◆

THE Tennessee friends of Senator FOWLER insist that he will go with the great body of the Republicans in the final vote on impeachment. Mr. FESSENDEN also denies the truth of the rumors concerning his own vote.

◆

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL is so near its close that the House exhibits an inclination to resume the public business. The session of Monday was fairly attended and the proceedings interesting. There is evident, among members, an intention to dispose of the questions before them and secure an adjournment at the earliest practicable moment.

◆

OUR Democratic neighbor of the *Post* claims an instructed majority of their National Convention for Mr. PENDLETON, on the first ballot, and adds that Gen. HANCOCK "has been squelched since it is known he is Secretary SEWARD's candidate, and endeavoring to travel after the Conservatives, who are supposed to be found in the bread and butter brigade."

◆

THE three States of Arkansas, South Carolina and Louisiana have adopted their new Constitutions, electing State officers and members of Congress. In Georgia and North Carolina the elections are progressing, closing in the former on Friday, and in the latter on Thursday of this week. At this writing, the incomplete returns from Georgia are favorable to success in Reconstruction. From North Carolina no reports have reached us.

◆

AT the suggestion of the Representative from this district, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, the proper Committee of the House have been instructed to enquire into the power of Congress to enact such regulations as shall ensure the greater safety of human life upon the railways of the country. The suggestion is most timely and should result, before the session closes, in proper legislation adequately controlling these important channels of inter-State communication, for the protection of human life.

◆

WE ARE INDEBTED to an officer of the "Young Men's Christian Association" of Pittsburgh with its Manchester auxiliary, for a copy of the first Annual Report of that excellent organization. This document brings up the statement of condition and transactions to the regular meeting in October last, the proceedings of which were fully reported at the time for this journal. We are gratified, however, to have this opportunity of alluding to them again, since it permits us to commend the Association to the kindliest interest and the heartiest coöperation of all well-wishers for the intellectual progress and moral welfare of the young men of the city. The influence of the Association is already recognized in all quarters as potent upon the young men who are the strength and the hope of society, and all who have the dearest interests of society and religion at heart owe to this Association their cordial support in its line of Christian effort.

◆

THE VETERAN DR. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, in April, 1864, in a public meeting called at Lexington to consider Governor BRAMLETTE's declared purpose to resist the Federal authority in the enrollment of negroes for the draft in that State, explained with his characteristic candor and ability, the superior obligations of the National authority and the "duty of all officers, civil and military, to obey the law until repealed or amended." In the Baltimore Convention of the same year, he utterly refused to accept ANDREW JOHNSON, denounced him boldly, and rejected every proposal to make the vote of Kentucky unanimous for his nomination, knowing that he was unfit to hold any responsible position. Had other Southern clergymen, as a class, been equally faithful to their duty in the years gone by, the country would have escaped not only the disgrace which JOHNSON has brought upon it, but all the losses, the horrors and the unspeakable miseries which have thronged in the train of one political heresy.

◆

NOVA SCOTIA has serious objections to her present confederated union with the Canadian Dominion, and urgently insists upon her claims to be remitted to the provincial isolation which she formerly enjoyed. Indeed, her present absorption is so distateful to her, that, not only in popular meetings but in the official protests of her legislators, the determination to resume that former condition is proclaimed. The Queen's Government, however, declines to entertain the proposition, informing the Nova Scotian delegates, who have borne to London the remonstrances of the province, that the policy of the Empire requires the union of the Canadian provinces, and that the Act of Consolidation will not be reconsidered. And the *Times* reminds the discontented provincials that consolidation is for their pecuniary advantage; that they should not sacrifice their pockets to their principles, and that, as an integral part "of that glorious dominion which will, ere long, play a prominent part in the politics of America," a future of prosperity and power awaits her. Nevertheless, there are indications that the popular dissatisfaction may yet culminate in a resistance more decided than mere verbal protests.

DEATH OF J. HERON FOSTER.

We are pained to announce this morning the death of Col. J. HERON FOSTER, editor-in-chief of the *Dispatch* and senior member of the firm owning that journal, which took place yesterday at noon, at his residence in Allegheny city. The deceased was born in Greensburg, Pa., April 18th, 1822. He was the son of the late A. W. FOSTER, who for nearly half century held a leading position in the legal profession of Western Pennsylvania. Col. FOSTER became a resident of Pittsburgh in April, 1831, and being allowed to follow his own inclinations became an apprentice to the printing business, entering the office of the Pittsburgh *Times*.

During the winter of 1838-9 he worked on the Pennsylvania *Telegraph* at Harrisburg, and subsequently on the *Daily Advocate*, a journal conducted by the late ROBT. M. RIDDLE.

In 1841, at the age of nineteen years, he originated the penny press of this city. For more than a year previous the writer recollects how much interested he was in his project, ruling a sheet of printing paper into "columns," and dividing it into its several departments. After delays and annoyances, which would have discouraged most boys, he finally issued the first number of the morning *Chronicle*, and for the first time the people of the suburbs were served with a daily paper. When it is recollected that the two dailies of that period rejoiced in an aggregate circulation of only six hundred papers, it may readily be imagined how proud our young journalist was at a circulation of two thousand copies. He subsequently established the *Spirit of the Age*, which, after he left it, became the *Commercial Journal*. In 1846 he made the third—his last and most successful—venture in newspaperdom by issuing the first number of the *Dispatch*, to which he has been attached for more than twenty-two years, first in company with GEORGE YOUNGSON, then with his brother, A. W. FOSTER, subsequently with REESE C. FLEESON, and finally with the present firm, D. O'NEILL and A. W. ROOK being his surviving partners.

In 1848 Col. FOSTER joined a party of friends and sailed from Baltimore, by way of Cape Horn, to the then inviting fields of California; on landing at San Francisco, with about twenty-five cents in his pockets, he found that something must be done and that without delay; as usual he was not long in adapting himself to circumstances, and commenced at once to play the part of a ferryman, landing passengers from vessels on their arrival, although we question if before that time he had ever had a pair of oars in his hands. In a little while houses began to spring up, and behold him a house painter at Congressman's wages. On the arrival of Gen. GEARY, and his assumption of the office of Alcalde, he appointed Colonel FOSTER one of his clerks, and the deceased ever after retained freshly in his memory the kindnesses of the first Alcalde of San Francisco. Finding a new field for his enterprise, growing out of litigation consequent on the increase of emigration from the Atlantic side of the continent, the Colonel resigned his clerkship and hung out his shingle as a full fledged Attorney-at-Law, practising very successfully before a Missouri judge who had wandered across the plains to California.

After spending some time in California he returned to this city for the purpose of settling up his business and making his permanent home on the Pacific side; but circumstances caused him to change his resolution and to assume editorial duties, from which he was taken to serve two consecutive terms in the State Legislature. As a legislator he distinguished himself by his perfect integrity, by his vigilant attention to his duties, rarely, if ever, absent from his place, and from his methodical habits, which enabled him to keep himself so remarkably well posted in the business of the House, that the writer hereof has known members come to his desk to enquire about private bills they had in charge rather than go to the Clerk.

When the President called for troops for the three months service Colonel FOSTER was a Lieutenant in one of our volunteer companies and joined with it in offering themselves under the call. On its discharge in August, 1861, he immediately unfurled his flag to recruit a company for the war, and it is needless to say his quota was very soon filled. During the "seven days" at Richmond he served on Gen. A. P. Howe's staff, and was remarkable for his calmness under the heaviest fire.

His many fine qualities as a soldier and a gentleman of kind heart and liberal hand will be freshly remembered by "the old 13th."

Col. FOSTER was of delicate constitution from his early childhood, and those who knew him best thought he was imprudent in exposing himself to the hardships of an army campaign, but throughout, his indomitable will seemed to neutralize his physical weakness and carried him through safely nearly to the end. He was made brevet Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallantry on the field of battle. He filled the position of Provost Marshal of this District with credit, honor and distinction during the closing years of the rebellion. He leaves a wife and three children, a brother, A. W. FOSTER, Esq., and a sister, wife of Major General CROSSMAN, to mourn his early demise.

Col. FOSTER was the possessor of no ordinary intellect. His greatest fault, if fault it be, was that which made him tenaciously cling to any theory or principle which he deemed right and proper, honest and truthful. Friendly to the friendless, champion of the weak, advocate of the right, he passed through an eventful life without incurring the hatred of any, beloved and respected by all.

SAFETY ON RAILWAYS.

The duplication of the Angola disaster, of last winter, on the Erie Railway, a few days since, has naturally given a fresh impetus to the discussion of the best means for protecting travelers upon railroads. Under the excitement which tragedies like these unavoidably create, many impracticable demands are made, and a multitude of crude suggestions offered. It is well, therefore, to consider the subject dispassionately, allowing due weight to all the essential facts bearing upon it.

1. Railway transportation, even in this country, with all the imperfections existing in the construction and management of roads, is the safest that has ever been used. We showed, a fortnight ago, from the report of the Auditor General that during the year 1867, nearly twenty millions of passengers were transported in this State, only ten of whom were killed and seventy-six wounded. This is very nearly the average proportion of injuries, mortal or otherwise, taking the whole railway system of the country into the account. If an equal number of persons should set out to perform journeys of corresponding distances in stage coaches, common wagons, on horseback or a-foot, a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded before arriving at their destination.

2. But this consideration, important as it is, does not cover the whole case. The people are entitled to the very highest degree of safety, of which the railway system is susceptible, and for which they are willing to pay either in money or time. This seems obvious enough, upon stating the proposition; but, descending from generalizations to detail, the statement is pretty certain to encounter abatements and exceptions. Nine-tenths of all the men and women who ride in railway coaches require very nearly the highest attainable speed with the lowest possible rates of fare. The celerity, safety and cheapness they require are incompatible. The three things cannot co-exist to the degree desired.

3. Many precautions against railway catastrophes are impracticable, simply on the score of cost. Rates cannot be obtained by the companies which will enable them to incur the expense. To insist absolutely on the adoption of these precautions would throw out of use more than half the whole number of miles of railway constructed in this country up to this date. If the business and traveling public would cheerfully pay higher rates, and refrain from encouraging or demanding competition among railway companies so active as to reduce their revenues to the lowest point at which the service, such as it is, can be maintained, a basis would be laid for increased security to life and limb. As efficient, spontaneous action to this end is not likely to be obtained, no matter how many railway slaughters may occur, or how appalling they may be in their character and results, we see no means that hold out a reliable remedy for the evil, but to have Congress, under its constitutional grant of authority over post-routes and post-roads, legislate upon the subject, fixing a uniform rate for fares and transportation, regulating the speeds of freight and passenger trains, and requiring all the safeguards against casualties which shall be recommended concurrently by science and observation. This would provide the companies with the revenues adequate to the case, and enforce the application of it to the proposed object. But, we are fully of the opinion that a large majority of business men would elect to take the chances as they now stand rather than incur the certainty of having to pay for the security called for by fitful clamor.

4. Railway Companies take all the precautions against calamities which their earnings will allow, after satisfying the claims of stockholders. Uniform observation sanctions the assertion that the richest companies invariably have the best roads. This explains why the Pennsylvania Central is the best road on this continent. Its revenues enable its officers to make it safe beyond precedent. More than this. Of all things a railway company hates to have a great disaster occur upon its line. It cannot avoid certain loss, and in three ways. The loss to rolling stock is, in itself, a matter of consequence. For weeks or months thereafter travel is frightened away to other channels. Claims for damages are sure to be made and enforced. In suits to enforce damages against corporations, juries always run to excess in behalf of plaintiffs, often showing supreme contempt for the oaths which bind them to impartiality, and ignoring the plainest dictates of justice. This is not an exaggeration. Every body, that knows any thing about judicial proceedings, knows this to be literally the truth. Railway companies, consequently, dread a tragedy that compels them to disgorge vast sums by way of indemnity.

5. Geographical conditions and the actual distribution of population is another element of railway insecurity in this country, as compared with the degree of safety attained in Europe. The population of the United States is larger than that of Great Britain, and nearly equal to that of France; yet it is spread over a vastly wider area of territory. It follows, that here many miles of railway are needed to accommodate as well an equal amount of population that serves there. Admitting that rates of fare and freight are substantially the same in the three countries, our companies cannot afford to build railways as well or to run them as securely as companies can in France and England. If our population was crowded into as small a domain, a notably less number of miles of railway would answer all their ends in that direction. The extent of our territory and the sparseness of the population, are elements contributing powerfully to a defective railway system. We do not see that a remedy is likely to be provided soon.

6. The Superintendent of the Erie Railway, in a recent report, stated that the track was in such a condition as to make it unsafe to run passenger trains at a higher rate of speed than fifteen miles an hour. At the time, this was generally attributed to a desire on his part to give VANDERBILT a lift in his opposition to DREW. Now, the inference is accepted that the road is in a bad plight. This inference is not warranted by the one fact that a broken rail let a train down a high embankment into the Delaware river. An iron rail is liable to break on any road. But, we doubt not the Erie Railway is not in good repair. Nor is this all, or the worst. Enormous as the traffic over the road is, at the prevailing rates, the managers thereof cannot legitimately obtain the money to make the needful repairs and keep them up. The difficulty is in the fact that the road does not pay, and cannot be made to pay, without an enhancement of rates throughout the whole country. To require it to be put in a condition of high security is simply to order it to suspend operations entirely.

7. If there was a power competent to bring this road to a stand still, the effect would be to put up rates; for the other two trunk lines would take all the business, and be able to make their own terms. We opine, the consequent increase of rates would raise a louder wail than any that has occurred over the loss of life by a railway slaughter. People like security, but are not willing to pay for it.

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WHILE the New York *Times* has editorially been consistent and uniform in its reluctance to approve of the Impeachment, we have been frequently gratified with the candor and intelligence exhibited in its correspondence from the Capital, and of which the annexed paragraph, from a letter of the 19th, affords ample indications:

"The one fact remains, which will have more weight with the Senate in making up their verdict, than any other, to wit: That the President was *determined* to get rid of Mr. Stanton; that he had come to the conclusion expressed to Gen. Sherman—that a case could not be made up, for he had evidently informed himself of the delay which would ensue, and be fatal to him in initiating proceedings by *quo warranto*, the only proceeding open to him, and open to him only as the agent of the Government; that thereupon he determined to remove Mr. Stanton in spite of the law, and throw upon him the *onus* of initiating legal proceedings, if he cared to assume them. Now he did all this in just the manner stated, and from it—with the additional fact that he never intimated to any one that he intended to send the nomination of Mr. Ewing in until he was threatened with impeachment—will the question of this *intent*—in the violation of the Tenure-of-Office act—be judged."

Colfax on the Situation.

In reply to an invitation from the New York Union League Club to attend one of its meetings, Speaker Colfax, under date of the 13th, forwarded a letter from which we extract the annexed paragraphs:

The country scarcely realizes how much it has been indebted to Gen. Grant's fidelity to law, and his inflexible refusal to be used in aid of its violation. Had some other officer been in his place, who would have consented to carry out the President's purposes, the claims, so boldly avowed in his answer, would, long ere this, have ripened into action. With the President acquitted, and this answer of his indorsed by his triers, does any one doubt that the same hand that struck down the maimed heroes of the war, Sickles and Swayne, for faithful execution of the reconstruction laws, and that removed those other gallant officers, Sheridan and Pope, for similar fidelity, would hesitate about striking at Gen. Grant? Declaring the law that now protects him from the blows that fell on his associates, to be in his opinion unconstitutional, *as he has already declared in his answer*, he has but to "remove, suspend, or assign to duty elsewhere" that officer, and to leave the General's faithful comrades in arms, Sherman and Geo. H. Thomas, who refused his brevets, in their Western Departments, and the object of the establishment of the Division of the Atlantic, with its headquarters at Washington, may then be made manifest. True, he might say, when he did it, as he does in his answer to the 8th Article, "that his sole intent was to vindicate his authority as President of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the question **** to a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States." And he doubtless *would* say it, as that Court has now adjourned till *December*.

Acquitted, does any doubt that, with this answer thus affirmed, he would suspend any and all officers he chose, "indefinitely and at the pleasure of the President" and refuse beside to obey any law that he deemed "unconstitutional"—leaving the country to its remedy by a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States," *after* the Presidential election, and about the time that his office is expiring.

But the "impartial justice" of the Senate will save the Republic, I trust and believe, from such calamities; and with the Administration of Mr. Wade, obeying instead of thwarting the laws, and restoring the concord between the Executive and Legislative Departments which was expected when the same party and the same voters elected both, we may hope for revived prosperity, just Reconstruction, and National Peace.

Mr. Stanbery's Failure.

A Washington letter says: It is reluctantly admitted that Mr. Stanbery, conductor of Mr. Johnson's case, is a failure. He has been too much of a student, and his experience is too contracted in ready debate. His temper is irritable and his face almost transparent, so that all Butler has to do is to watch Stanbery's countenance to know where to hit next. This the "gluttonous old fibber," as the prize fighters say, does with a kind of Murat grin which poisons while he wounds. Beyond this Stanbery's judgment is bad. Evarts and Curtis do all they can to keep him in his seat, but Butler, by a demoniacal grin and pricking can get him up at any time, so hot and out of patience that his words fail him; he flounders about and finally effects nothing. One day he compelled Evarts to sit down while he, himself, replied to Butler, which he did badly. Mr. Stanberry is not a practical talker—his voice is musical, but his elocution is not thorough, and the latter part of every sentence is drowned. He is evidently a thorn and an embarassment to his two colleagues; for the other two, Groesbeck and Nelson, are lay figures merely.

THERE have been found on the dead and wounded by the Erie disaster policies of insurance amounting to $67,000. Of this amount $30,000 at least is already lost to the companies. Of accidental insurance documents represents $48,000, and of these, vouchers for $29,000 were found upon the dead.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

About twelve o'clock last night "Babboon" Kearney, attempted to commit highway robbery, but was foiled in his design by the timely appearance of Lieutenant McCoy of the night force. "Babboon" during the evening fell in company with E. Buckley, who had some fifteen or twenty dollars in money with him, and having a disposition to appropriate the property of others to his own use, Kearney concluded to relieve Buckley of the small amount of loose change he had in his possession. The two drank together several times, and Buckley became quite drunk. He was then escorted by "Babboon" to the corner of Crawford and Webster streets, where he attempted to "go through" him. Having seen Buckley put his money in an inside breast pocket he attempted to steal it, and when detected endeavored to take it out by force. Buckley cried for help, when Lieutenant McCoy hearing the cry went to his assistance and arrested Kearney. He was taken to the "tombs" and locked up for a hearing.

Died Suddenly.

Mr. James Fleming died suddenly at his residence on Magee street, Seventh ward, about eleven o'clock yesterday. His death was so sudden and unexpected that a Coroner's inquest was deemed necessary, which was held by Coroner Clawson. From the testimony of Mrs. Fleming, wife of the deceased, it appears that he had been unwell for some time, but apparently not dangerously so with disease of the lungs. He was able to attend to business, and had been walking about the street a short time before his death. He came in the house a few minutes before eleven o'clock and asked for something to eat, and while his wife was preparing it he fell on the floor and expired. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from natural causes" in accordance with the testimony of a physician who had been called in to see him. The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family of children who were dependent upon his labor for support.

False Alarm.

About nine o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given from box 52, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Pride streets, which proved to be false. It was occasioned, it appears, by the burning of a chimney on Pride street, and was given by John Shrecker. The steamers all responded to the alarm promptly, and when they discovered that there was really no occasion for the "run," quite a number of them expressed their dissatisfaction in a very emphatic manner. Officer Fowler arrested Shecker and took him to the Mayor's office, when the matter was investigated, and it appeared that he was justifiable in giving the alarm, as quite a number of persons stated that they saw the chimney on fire and heard the cry of fire before the alarm was given. Shrecker was consequently discharged.

Child Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

A very distressing accident occurred at Troy Hill yesterday morning, resulting in the death of Joseph Maung, son of Nicholas Maug, agend two years and nine months. The child left the room in which its mother was sitting and went into the yard. It had been absent but a few moments when the mother went in search of it and found it in a rain barrel, which had been sunk at the corner of the house almost level with the ground. The barrel was full of water and the child was found, head downward, drowned. It was removed by its mother to the house, and every means were employed to restore life, but to no effect. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death from drowning."

Illicit Distilling—Another Seizure.

The vinegar establishment of Mr. Arthur Ballou, on First street, near Cherry alley, was seized by U. S. Collector Volz, on information made by officer George Keyser, charging Mr. Ballou with illicit distilling. The establishment was formerly a distillery, but of late has been used for manufacturing vinegar. Some days ago the place was visited by United States officer George Keyser, who discovered two still worms and a quantity of low wines stored there. A portion of the wine was removed and placed in the hands of the Inspector, who found it to contain thirty per cent. of alcohol. This per centage of spirits brings the wine under the prohibition of the law, and the question is whether the liquor was manufactured there or not.

◆

Another Den of Vice.—Jerry Brown made information before Alderman Donaldson, some time ago, charging John and Mary Prior with keeping a bawdy house. The Priors occupy apartments on Irwin street, in the Fourth ward, where, it is alleged, persons of disreputable character of both sexes congregate. Officers Smith and Sarber proceeded to the house Monday night, and succeeded in capturing the male defendant, but the woman "skipped." She was arrested yesterday morning by officer Smith, and held to bail for a hearing. John was committed in default of bail, but afterwards procured the required bail, and was released.

◆

Fire this Morning.—The alarm of fire this morning, between one and two o'clock, was occasioned by the partial burning of the Fort Pitt Foundry, on Etna street, in the Fifth ward. The central portion of the immense workshop caught fire from the boilers, and burned with much fury for nearly half an hour. The firemen were on the ground and prevented the flames from spreading to the main portions of the building. The loss was very small, and the fire will not interfere with the operations of the Company.

◆

Insane Man Committed.—Yesterday morning Jacob Bonner arrived in the city from the Six Mile Ferry, having in charge Frank Kahl, an insane man. The unfortunate young man is represented as being exceedingly violent and dangerous at times, and it was deemed necessary to have him placed in security somewhere. Mr. Bonner made information against him before the Mayor for surety of the peace, and the crazy man was committed to jail to await the action of the Court.

◆

Illegal Liquor Selling.—John Muhler made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Thos. Campbell with selling liquor on Sunday, and also for selling without license. Campbell keeps a grocery on Tunnell street, in the Third ward, and it is alleged by the prosecutor that he sells liquor indiscriminately, at all times and to all persons. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

◆

Death from Accident.—Last night Mr. Lewis K., youngest son of John and Susan Hoffer, aged nineteen years, died from the effects of a fall from the roof of the Seventh Ward School House, where he was engaged at work, on Friday last. He was a worthy and intelligent young man, and his untimely death will cause much sorrow to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

◆

The Troy Hill Liquor Sellers.—Joseph Dersteine, Anna Froelich, and Peter Dunderberger, charged with selling beer on Sunday, at Troy Hill, were arrested and taken before Mayor Drum yesterday. They admitted the charge and were fined fifty dollars each, which they paid and were discharged.

◆

The O'Neill Riot.—William Hurbana, implicated in the O'Neill riot, was arrested and after a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

Progress of Art.

Art has by no means exhausted itself either in the ornamental or mechanical departments. In the latter particularly where usefulness and beauty are both combined, astonishing progress has been made in the last few years. In the "olden time," and the days of log cabins and rag carpets, durability seemed to be the only element of value to be secured in the erection of a home or the procuring of the necessary articles for domestic use or for personal apparel. In contrast it is one of the distinctive features of the progress of civilization, and the requirements of modern taste, that grace in design and harmony of color are now not behind excellence of fabric in the estimation of an intelligent and educated mind. These general principles will have a striking illustration to the curious in the exhibition of carpets, oil cloths, &c., of the widely known house of Oliver McClintock & Co., 23 Fifth street.

They inform us that they have now in store the fullest and most complete assortment of carpets they have ever offered, from the finest Wiltons and Velvets down to Carpets at twenty-five cents a yard. Having made large contracts with domestic manufacturers before the recent general and protracted strike of the carpet weavers, they offer a large stock of common all wool Carpets at prices unprecedentedly low since the war. With the advantage of direct importations, they have also open now a large number of the newest and choicest designs of Brussels, fresh from the most celebrated English looms, selected with special reference to Pittsburgh requirements.

They would call particular attention to their special importations of English Ingrains of extra quality, and in Brussels patterns, which are novelties both in design and in combination of colors. With the partly enumerated advantages of an entire exclusive attention to this one branch of business, and the facilities of a completely organized Upholstery department for fitting Carpets, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, &c., at shortest notice, they confidently invite an examination by those furnishing private residences, hotel keepers, and wholesale dealers, of their stock which they are determined shall be at the lowest prices that can be obtained.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 20th, 1868:

Beringer & Taylor to Thomas Lemmon, Jan. 21, 1868; lot on Buena Vista street, Second ward, Allegheny, 19½ by 74½ feet	$837
W. S. Bissell to Thos. McKeefry, Feb. 4, 1867; lot 171 in Colwell's plan, on Reed street, 20 by 77 feet.	$400
Geo. W. Ewing to Daniel Furguson, April 6, 1868; lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the village of Clinton, in Findley township	$1
Joseph Laurent, trustee, to Damas Lutz, et al., April 16, 1868; lots 111, 112 and 113, on Orphans' Avenue, East Liberty, having a front of 81 ft.	$245
E. M. Fulton et al., to John McConkey, June 27, 1867; lot on Fourth street, McKeesport; 40 ey 140 feet	$300
J. McConkey to Sevish Wood, April 1, 1868; the above described lot	$1250
James McGinnis to Jacob Newmyer, Oct. 17, 1865, lots Nos. 9 and 10 in D. B. Morris' plan, in Pitt township, on St. Patrick's alley, 41 by 166 ft.	$900
Wm. B. Lea to Robert Davis, April 1, 1868; the coal underlying a tract of land in Scott township, containing 24 acres	$3,600
Gotthart Lemmer to Jacob Seib, March 26, 1868; lot on Penn street, 9th ward, Pittsburgh, part of lot No. 10 in Block No. 5, in Springfield plan, 24 by 62 feet	$2,000
A. Smith to Charles Ross, December 18, 1867; lot on Josephine street, East Birmingham, 20 by 60 feet	$500
William Georgi to William Shaffer, April 18, 1868; part of lot 397 in the original plan of Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, 20 by 110 feet, with buildings	$20,500
William Shaffer to Fred. William Georgi, April 18, 1868; tract of land in Ross township, containing 87 acres	$10,400
George W. Reed to George R. Riddle and J. L. Graham, March 31, 1868; lot on North avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 25 by 90 feet	$4,500
Thomas Mellon and George G. Negley, executor of Mrs. B. A. Negley, to Arthur Moore, October 7, 1867, lots No. 76 and 77 in Negley's plan of lots in Collins township, 41 by 145 feet, on Center street	$1,650
Heirs of David Rhodes, dec'd, to Frederick Rhodes, July 28, 1866; three lots on Water street, McKeesport	$2,500
Hugh Morrison to Gustave Kann, Sept. 26, 1867; lot on Martin street, First ward, Allegheny, 55 by 79 feet, with buildings	$7,000
R. S. P. McCall to Joseph Miller, March 28, 1868; the undivided fourth part of lot No. 153, in the plan of Tarentum, at the corner of Oberly and North sts., 60 by 90 feet	$1250
C. Hanson Love to F. O. C. Moore, July 1, 1867; the one-fourth of lot No. 28 in Love's plan of lots in North Fayette tp., on the corner of Western and Harrison avenues, 52 by 209 feet	$125
Alexander King to William Doyle et al., April 15, 1868; lots Nos. 214 to 219, inclusive, in Gregg's plan of lots in Birmingham, having a front of 146 feet on Washington street by 100 feet deep	$8,000
John Brown to Mary E. Stroud, April 13, 1868; lots Nos. 33 and 45 in Brown's plan of East Birmingham, on Mischell alley, 20 by 144 feet	$1,800
Henry Martin to Thomas T. Coffin, April 20, 1868; lot No. 28 in John McKee's plan of Birmingham, on Bradford street, 20 by 80 feet	$2,000

Water Works Extension.

At a meeeting of the Water Committee of City Councils, held Monday evening, relative to the improvement in the Water Works, it was resolved to advertise for proposals for the work as follows: In the lower works, for an engine house and pump adapted to the present works, and equal in capacity to those erected in 1866, to be completed by September 15th, next; also, for five boilers, each forty-two inches by twenty-six feet, two flues in each, with steam and mud drum, smoke stack, &c., complete. In the upper works for four boilers, each forty inches by twenty-six feet, two fifteen inch flues in each, with steam and mud drum, steam pipe, &c. The boilers to be made of No. 3 iron.

Proposals for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds" will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street.

◆

Would Not Have Him.—Yesterday morning officer Joseph Cupples arrested a boy, about twelve years of age, in the act of robbing a till in a grocery store in the Ninth ward. He was taken to the Mayor's office, when it was ascertained that he had escaped from the House of Refuge, and the officer was directed to return him to that institution. He was accordingly conducted there, but the Superintendent refused to receive him, on account of some infirmity. He was brought back to the lock-up and an effort made to have him sent to the City Farm, which also proved unsuccessful. The boy's father hearing of his arrest, came to the lock-up, and as there was no information against him he was delivered to his parent.

◆

Larceny by Bailee.—Ed. Nau made information before Alderman Mullin yesterday, charging William Mail with larceny by bailee. The parties, it appears, were formerly partners in the bone business, and some time since delivered one-and-a-half tons of bones to Grotzcomer, Hoeveler & Co., bone boilers on Butchers Run, for which Mail collected the pay and refused to divide with his partner. He was arrested and taken to the Alderman's office, when he suddenly became aware of the fact that Nau was entitled to one-half the amount collected for the bones, and paid it to him. He then paid the costs of the case and was discharged.

◆

Assault and Battery.—Peter Helfich made information before Alderman Mullin, charging Jacob and Fred Lierzapf, August Schrader, Michael Miller, Michael Baner, and Victor Zurcher, with assault and battery. He alleges that on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., he was attack[illegible] on the corner of Ohio street and Ea[illegible]ne, knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

◆

Surety of the Peace.—Maggie Manning yesterday made information before Alderman Thomas against John McDermit for surety of the peace. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that McDermit used vile, abusive and threatening language toward her, and also threatened to tear her house down. A warrant was issued and McDermit arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Court.

◆

Proclamation.—Mayor Drum yesterday issued a proclamation for the election of three Select and four Common Councilmen in the Eighth ward, formerly Duquesne Borough, to be held Tuesday, May 5th. 1868.

Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—It would be decidedly an error to hold that republics are invariably ungrateful, or that this American people of ours are justly to be accused of any unkind disregard of former men or of the worthy achievements of the past. The very large audience, nearly filling the auditorium, which welcomed Mr. Edwin Forest to the footlights as Macbeth last evening, attested by their numbers, certainly not by the warmth of any manifested enthusiasm, the reverential regard which our play-goers feel for a once distinguished reputation.

It may be said, to be sure, that our people share in that feeling of profound admiration which it has been the marked privilege of Mr. Forest to elicit from a former generation of his fellow-citizens, and with which Americans everywhere welcome what may be called the muscular style in public exhibitions. We admire, for example, boat-racing, wrestling, pedestrianism, all athletic sports, any amusements of a similar character and all public exhibitions of well-trained and effective physical capacities. It is even possible that with expectations of being amused and gratified in this line of performance, the audience of last evening attended upon Mr. Forest in his *role* of the murderer of Duncan. Certainly, but very few in that audience could have been aware of the actor's very limited claim to a mere histrionic excellence, and most of them must have been led thither by a curiosity compounded in part of certain vague historical traditions as to his former peculiarities, in part of a dim expectation that some extraordinary display of muscular tragedy might still be looked for, and in part of a respectful remembrance of his achievements, years ago, in those characters which, like Coriolanus or Sparticus, were especially adapted to display his professional characteristics in the most favorable light.

Of last evening's large audience, nine-tenths, at least, certainly all the critical and candid portion of it, retired from the scene, disappointed in the rendition of that wonderful work of Shakespeare, and saddened by the reflection that not even a distinguished reputation won long ago, nor the broad mantle of that charity which an American public ever generously casts over the failings and the decadence of those whom it has loved could any longer atone for the deplorable taking off, a second time, of the Kingly Duncan and the assassinated Banquo.

Mr. Forest was never a great actor, in his palmiest days of physical vigor and matured intellect. His readings have been usually unexceptionable in the inferior departments of tragic and melo-dramatic representation. He was once powerful in those *roles* which demanded only a vigorous enunciation, a massive and imposing presence, a thorough familiarity with stage-business, and the style of acting which thrilled the groundlings and brought the galleries, as certain quarters of the great Eastern cities could fill them, down to the footlights in a tempest of vociferous applause. But never, in his best days, did he satisfy the intelligent and careful critic.

In the strongest passages of the tragedy, for example the soliloquies commencing, "If it were done, when t'were done, t'were well—it were done quickly" (his long pause which we mark by the — being an offensively erroneous reading of the text). "Is that a dagger" &c., the scene, in the Third Act, in which he first appears crowned, and in some others which we could specify, he was especially unfortunate, ruining them by the worst mannerisms of his earlier days. "Duncan, is in his grave?" &c., was given as if he would pause upon each separate letter, and, with the rest, was made almost shocking to a correct taste by the hoarse gutterals, the horrid grimaces, the gasps, hissings, suckings in of breath through the set teeth, and similar extravagancies of which no good actors could ever be guilty. His address to the physician, "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased" &c., was the best, because the most naturally conceived and expressed passage of the evening.

We would have preferred that this distinguished artist should have omitted to favor Pittsburgh with a professional visit for another reason. We fear the bad example of such personations and of such objectionable mannerisms, when connected with the high reputation which in some quarters he once enjoyed, upon the very talented and ambitious artists who compose the stock company at the Opera House. In common with the other press of this city, we have been sedulously careful in cultivating, on the part of the very eminent members of the regular company, such a close study of the profession, and such a high-toned appreciation of the distinguished excellence which each and all of them have attained—and which have usually enabled them, in a very guarded and moderate way to entertain houses from one-quarter to one-third full at four shillings a head—as to render Pittsburgh theatricals the envy of less favorite cities throughout the world. We sincerely hope in spite of our fears, that in their youthful zeal and unripe inexperience they may not be tempted by the distinguished example or by the delicacy of his perceptions, the simplicity and truth of his delivery, the fidelity of his constructions, or the naturalness of his development of the multiform passions of the human heart. And his present engagement in this city has made these deficiencies—belonging in part to his early professional education—then cultivated in accordance with the demands of that class which he has always the most decidedly aimed to please, and in part to his inherent incapacity of any just perception of the superior force of nature or art—painfully apparent to all sincere and critical admirers of Shakespeare. This was quite marked last evening; a crowded audience sat through a three hours' performance, and never once gave to the artist a hearty round of applause, not even a scattering hand. A few *claquers* in the gallery occasionally attempted a diversion in favor of the performer, but ineffectually, and the curtain fell at last upon hundreds of people, weary, bored and disappointed by a "star" performer into professional imperfections and faults which will impair and may destroy all their brilliant prospects.

We cannot conclude this brief notice without protesting against any imputation that would disparage Mr. Forest's abilities as an actor, or would deny to him peculiar excellencies even yet in certain walks of the profession. We are quite sure that if the enterprising and judicious manager will persuade him to appear as Falstaff, for example, he will show abilities second only to Dowton or Hackett.

FRANKLIN HALL.—The museum at Franklin Hall is visited by hundreds daily. Mr. Burnell is adding new attractions to the present large collection.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Leo Hudson is drawing large houses at the Old Theatre.

102d Regiment.—A meeting of the members of the 102d Regiment P. V. will be held this evening at General Rowley's office, at the Custom House, at half-past seven o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Colonel Foster, who was a Captain in the regiment. He entered the three months' service as a Lieutenant of Company A, 13th Regiment, which, at the expiration of the three months, re-enlisted, when he received a Captain's commission.

Gas in Lawrenceville.—The work of laying gas pipe in Lawrenceville is progressing rapidly. The pipe now extends to Allen street on Butler street. About twenty-five men are engaged in the work of laying the pipe, and it is the intention to finish laying the main pipe this week.

In Working Order Again.—Mr. S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, informs us that the machinery at the tower by which the central bell is struck is again in working order.

Struck a Woman.—Harriet Perry made information before Alderman Thomas, charging Sylvester Lee with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that the defendant, without any cause or provocation, struck her in the face twice. A warrant was issued and the defendant arrested, when the case was amicably settled, the defendant paying the costs.

Held for Court.—Conductor F. H. Bowers, charged with assault and battery on oath of Ambrose Whaler, an account of which we published yesterday, had a hearing before the Mayor and was held to bail for his appearance at Court. Whalen was charged with disorderly conduct on oath of Bowers, and after a hearing was fined $2 and costs.

In Trouble Again.—Annie Dawson yesterday made information before the Mayor, charging Jonny Newell with assault and battery. She alleges that he struck her and knocked her down. She also made information for surety of the peace, in which she alleges that he threatened to kill her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Water Loan.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Controller Steel inviting proposals for the "water extension loan bonds." These bonds bear seven per cent. interest, and we know of no better or safer investment. The provisions and conditions of the loan are fully set forth in the Controller's advertisement.

Committed For Trial.—John Evans made information before Alderman McMasters, charging William Ellis with fornication. He alleges that the accused is too intimate with his, the prosecutor's, wife. Ellis was arrested, and after a hearing, was, in default of bail for his appearance at Court, committed to jail.

Alleged Larceny.—Jaques Maghler, charged, on oath of Lilly McDonald, a colorad girl, with larceny, was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing. The prosecutrix alleges that the accused broke open her trunk and took therefrom a quantity of clothing.

Peddling Without License.—L. Leopole, a dealer in furnishing goods, was charged on oath of W. Switzer before Alderman Mullin yesterday with peddling without license. He was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Arm Broken.—James Brown had his arm broken Monday by falling from a ladder, while engaged in painting a sign, on Ohio street, Allegheny. The injured man was attended to, and is getting along as well as could be expected.

Held for Trial.—Jacob King, charged on oath of David Hunt before Alderman McMasters with assault and battery, was held to bail for his appearance at court.

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

LET NOT YOUR PREJUDICE USURP YOUR REASON.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood, and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritants.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit. I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. [illegible] these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*The* GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS *have been removed to No.* 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, *where will always be found the most complete assortment of* **Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Material, &c.,** *in tee city. All kinds of Guns and Pistols carefully repaired. Cash paid for* ARMY RIFLES *and* REVOLVERS. *Send stamp for illustrated Circular. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address,* **J. H. JOHNSTON. 179** *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.*

☞COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

PHILIP HOERR,

Of Lower St. Clair township, (late of Co. B, 62d P. V.,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap22:o95-d&T

TO LET, TWO GOOD DWELLINGS,

On 47 Ohio street, two doors west of Diamond, each containing two rooms and two porches. Enquire at 46 Ohio street.

ap22:o93 W. CARSON.

STRAY HORSE.—A LIGHT BAY HORSE was taken up by the Police, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. 15½ hands high; two hind feet white; dark mane and tail; about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold on the 25th inst. to pay expenses.

ap22:o92 MATTHEW J. GREENE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING STOCK OF CARPETS!

WE HAVE IN STORE THE most complete assortment of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS we have ever opened, embracing the newest styles and designs of the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, imported and selected with special reference to the Pittsburgh Market. Many of the patterns are confined to our house exclusively for this city. With the advantages of Direct Importation, we are now able to offer early the newest and choicest patterns of BRUSSELS, from the most celebrated English looms, and at prices within the reach of almost every householder. A special but limited importation of ENGLISH INGRAINS, of extra quality, and in rare and beautiful designs, will be found especially choice and desirable for Chambers.

Our Stock of COMMON ALL-WOOL CARPETS, purchased before the Carpet Weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish CARPETS to the multitude at the lowest prices since the war. A good CARPET FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.

N. B.—Those having Parlors or Drawing Rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in WILTON and TAPESTRY VELVETS and BRUSSELS at low prices.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

CHROME YELLOW.

FOR

HAM PACKERS,

AND

McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

FOR SALE BY

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN.

Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,

Of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds," will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street.

These Bonds will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST with Coupons attached. The Coupons are payable semi-annually, at the Office of the City Treasury, and the Bonds payable in Twenty-five years. A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTIMATE PAYMENT IS PROVIDED FOR, AND THE COUPONS ARE BY LAW MADE RECEIVABLE FOR WATER RENTS; and the revenue arising from the Water Tax is pledged for the payment of the interest and the retirement of the Bonds at maturity.

The Bonds are, BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FREED FROM STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

It is a well known fact that Bonds issued for water purposes, in all large cities, have proved *safe and very desirable investments.*

No bids under par will be acted upon. The Bonds are to be issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

By order of the Finance Committee.

ap22:o94 **THOMAS STEEL, Controller.**

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

LEAD PIPE, SHEET & BAR LEAD

MANUFACTURERS.

Also, PIG LEAD, IRON PIPE;
RUBBER HOSE, HOSE PIPES & SCREWS;
STEAM GAUGES AND WHISTLES;
GLOBE VALVES, SAFETY VALVES;
IRON AND COPPER SINKS AND BATHS;
BRASS & IRON LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.

No. 167 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Send for Price List. ap18:o66-ws

A. BRADLEY.......W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

Manufacture every variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves); POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Stoves).

Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.

ap21:r59

BAKERY FOR SALE,

WITH OR WITHOUT THE PROPERTY;

Or would rent for a term of years. Enquire at

WARD'S,

ap20-MWF No. 40 Palo Alto St., Allegheny.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WM. KREBS, Ice Dealer,

No. 55 DIAMOND ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

Orders left here or at Hand Street Bridge will receive prompt attention. Wagons running in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. ap7:o3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY & MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, that part of the Railway of said Company extending from the lower line of their property on Strawberry Lane, in McClure township, down to the terminus at Woods' Run. Parties wishing to purchase or lease the above described part of said Railway will apply within ten days from the 24th inst., as no proposal will be entertained after the 4th day of May prox. Proposals to be handed to the undersigned.

D. S. H. GILMORE,
Superintendent, *pro tem.*,
ap22:o98 No. 23 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

F. W. C. FELD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Cercoons, Cattle Tails,

BONES, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, &C.

Office and Warehouse, No. 335 LIBERTY ST., 3d door from Wayne,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned on the

1ST DAY OF MAY, FOR THE

Plastering and Gas Fitting of the Seventh Ward New School House, Pittsburgh.

Separate bids, by the yard and lump, are solicited for the Plastering. The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of BARR & MOSER, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street.

M. K. MOORHEAD,
JAS. ROBB,
A. A. MOOR,
ap22:o96 Building Committee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WASHINGTON BRITTON, Bankrupt.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of WASHINGTON BRITTON, of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, in said District, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
ap22:o97 U. S. Marshal for said District.

NOTICE.

Fifth Street Sidewalk Extension.

IRON CURB AND SIDEWALK.

We desire to call the attention of parties about to widen their sidewalks, according to ordinance, to our Patent Iron Curb and Pavement. The same will be laid in front of the Opera House this week and will speak for itself. The following is an extract from a letter of the City Engineer and Regulator: "I consider it superior to stone, and if laid in Fifth street, will add greatly to its beauty, and I would recommend it to property owners.

"H. J. MOORE, City Engineer."

Address

THE ATLAS WORKS.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President. ap22

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23d, 1868,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

Will be sold on the premises, all that PIECE OF LAND situate in McClure township, beginning at the corner of Back Lane and a 40 feet street; thence along said street N. 12 degrees 50 minutes W. 244 feet 10½ inches to John Gass' line; thence N. 77 degrees 10 minutes E. 389 feet ¾ inch to Bakewell's line; thence along said line S. 12 degrees 30 minutes E. 250 feet 1 inches to Back Lane; thence along the same 578 degrees W. 388 feet to place of beginning, containing 2 acres 33 perches, with a strip 20 feet wide reserved off the eastern end of said piece for a road. The property of Philip Hussung, deceased.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

JOHN GASS, Jr., Administrator.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, Attorney, 71 Grant street. ap22-o90

51. 51.

GROVER & BAKER'S
ELASTIC STITCH
AND
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

At the New and Elegant Sales Rooms

OF THE COMPANY,

51 FIFTH STREET.

Also, NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS, MACHINE SILKS and COTTONS, THREAD, MACHINE OIL, &c., &c. The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to call.

Applications for Agencies solicited. Circulars or samples by mail on application. Correspondence to be addressed to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

mh20:n12

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

1868. SPRING GOODS. 1868.

We are now receiving from our own and other manufactories a NEW STOCK of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

CARRIAGE, FURNITURE, TABLE AND

WINDOW SHADE OIL CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, a full line of

Transparent Window Shades,

Hollands, Shade Fixtures,

Tassels, Cords, &c., &c.

WOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find our prices AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE, and of quality and styles second to none.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

ap3:n86 26 AND 28 ST. CLAIR ST.

168. 168.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

☞ PRINTS, DELAINES,
☞ TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
☞ FLANNELS, COLLARS,
☞ HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
☞ WHITE GOODS.
☞ CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.
☞ RIBBONS, SHAWLS.
☞ HOOP SKIRTS, LACES.

☞ AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE OF ☜

F. SOUCY,

☞ No. 168 Wylie Street. ☜

168. 168.

[mh26:n40]

APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS.

TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
VESTIBULE LACE.
WORSTED DAMASK.
CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, &c.,

AT WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,

25 FIFTH STREET.

ap20

DRY LUMBER.

16 AND 18-INCH SHINGLES,

Shaved and Sawed—extra quality.

DRY FLOORING BOARDS,

And all kinds of LUMBER, at

C. C. BOYLE & CO.'S,

Yard, above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City.

mh28:n50-WS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE,

Containing four rooms, hall and finished attic, situated at No. 122 Elm street, Sixth ward, opposite the foot of Decatur street.

Enquire of Capt. CHARLES W. MAY,
ap17:o81 No. 49 Congress street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM OF 76 ACRES, 19 miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Youghiogheny river, one-half mile from Elrod's Station, on the Connellsville railroad; near churches, schools, stores, &c., in the flourishing villages of Boston and Green Oak. The improvements are a two-story brick house of six rooms, hall and cellar, a good frame bank barn with stabling underneath, and other outbuildings; a well of good standing water at the door, and several standing springs of water on the farm, and an orchard of 700 trees of selected fruits of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, quinces and grapes. This property being located near the line of the railroad, within one hour's ride of the city, makes it very desirable for gardening or a dairy farm; it is also a good and beautiful location for country homes near the city, lying immediately on the river, on the opposite side from the railroad. The West Newton Accommodation and other trains on the railroad afford certain and frequent opportunities of daily communication to and from ths city. Will be sold as a whole or in lots of one acre or more, to suit purchasers.

Also, A FARM OF 173 ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn 40 by 60 feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard; 120 acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size, a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm; and with it will be sold all the personal property on the premises, consisting of horses, cows, stock cattle, hogs and poultry, harness, gears, wagon, plows, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture. Together will be sold very low and on easy terms, to a responsible purchaser.

Also, a desirable and very fertile Tract of Land of 158 ACRES AND 25 PERCHES, in Elizabeth Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Hempfield railroad, and one and one-half miles from the Connellsville railroad at Suter's Station. On this farm are 40 acres of superior white oak timber, which alone is now worth one-half the price asked for the whole tract. The improvements are a log house, frame barn, good fencing, and an apple orchard of good fruit. It is well watered and underlaid with limestone and flag stone of a superior quality, with stone coal for the use of the farm.

Also, The best FARM in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., of 250 ACRES, about six miles south of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Bolivar Station. The improvements are two large hewed log dwellings; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards, in good bearing condition; corn crib, wagon-shed and other outbuildings. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; fencing all in first rate order, and the land of the best quality of limestone soil, about 200 acres of which is cleared and the residue of the tract in good timber, such as white oak, rock oak, hickory, walnut and beech. This property will be sold very cheap and on good terms, as the owner wishes to engage in other business. For particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, 164 Fourth Street.

ap14:o42

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of 16 acres, having an orchard of about 3 acres, and a good frame house of 5 rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¾ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Panhandle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers, from 2 to 5 acres.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot 24 by 129 feet 9 inches, situate No. 60 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Sheffield street; one lot on Adams street; one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street, Allegheny. A lot in East Liberty, being lot No. 14 on Dennison avenue. A number of lots on Jacks Run.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.

A good Farm of 70 Acres, 60 of which are cultivated, and balance in timber, having 10 acres of orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears; a good log house of 6 rooms and cellar; a good log barn. Farm well watered, having a good spring near the door; 50 acres underlaid with coal. Situate 12 miles northwest of Allegheny City, and 4 miles from Sewickley or Glendale Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Terms easy. Inquire at 77 Federal street Allegheny City, second floor.

mh18:m8

LOTS FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Observatory Hill, Second Ward, Allegheny City, are offered for sale—cheap. The location is a very desirable one, commanding a fine view of both cities, is easy of access, and there is abundance of stone on the ground for building purposes. Apply soon at the paint shop of McCOWAN & SNYDER, Allegheny Diamond, at THIS OFFICE, or on the premises, near the Observatory Building. mh25:n38

DESIRABLE PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three-story brick house, well built and conveniently arranged; wide hall, large parlor, dining-room and kitchen, cellar, wash room, etc.; seven other rooms, bath room; gas fixtures in all the rooms; yard, grape arbor, &c. Lot extends back to an alley; brick stable on the alley; all in complete order. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ap16 Real Estate Agents, 85 Smithfield St.

LAND AT HOMEWOOD.

Twenty Acres of Land for sale at Homewood Station, P. R. R., immediately opposite residences of Drs. Vandevort and Dupuy, and being the most desirable property for country residences in the county.

Inquire of H. P. MILLER, No. 83 Fifth street, or of B. E. MILLER, near the premises. ap17:o78

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

AT THE

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.

Office and Wareroom—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored bu smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of

GREGG & CLENDINING,

Was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in settlement.

JAMES GREGG, No. 4 Hand street.
WM. CLENDINING, No. 50 Hand st.

Pittsburgh, April 15th, 1868.

JAMES GREGG will continue the old business at No. 4 Hand street. All orders will be promptly attended to.

The business will also be continued at the old stand, No. 50 Hand street, by WM. CLENDINING. ap21:o8

GREAT SALE.

Tremendous Sacrifice in Looking Glasses.

Preparatory to moving, I offer my elegant stock of fine GILT, PIER and MANTLE GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES; also, miscellaneous styles of BEDROOM GLASSES, all of which must be sold by the 1st of June,

Regardless of Cost.

Those who are in want of fine Parlor Glasses and a first-class article of fine gilt work, will do well to give me a call.

J. LYONS,
ap8 110 Wood street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—Most desirable location, on Mount Washington, commanding a delightful view of the two cities and surrounding boroughs. House contains nine rooms, in elegant condition. Lot 132 feet on High street, extending back 330 feet to a street 40 feet wide; iron fence in front of lot. Stable, outbuildings, grape arbor, fruit trees, shrubbery, two cisterns, finished cellars, front and rear porches, make all convenient and elegant. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

ap18 No. 66 Smithfield Street.

FOR SALE.

A Good Paper Route on the Gazette

FOR SALE.

Apply at **THIS OFFICE.**

BLUE SHADING, for Store Windows, of the different widths, for sale at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DOTY CLOTHES WASHER, the best in the market; another supply just received by J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap15 Sole agents for this county.

CEMENT—50 bbls. fresh Louisville Hydraulic Cement, just received and for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
ap22 141 First street.

NOTICES.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.—THE** Annual Election for President and Directors of the

MONONGAHELA WATER CO.

Will be held at the First National Bank of Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May 5th, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

ap21:o88 EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the**

Great National Petroleum Company

Will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 10 St. Clair street, on WEDNESDAY, April 22d, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. ap18:o34

☞ **A. P. A.—The members of the** JOHN KNOX and ALLEGHENY LODGES, Nos. 1 and 54, of the American Protestant Association, will hereafter meet at the corner of FEDERAL STREET and STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny. First meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

By order of Trustees.

ap18:o85 THOS. H. CARGO, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SITUATION.—A sober, steady and trustworthy man who has had fifteen years experience in the peddling and general commission business, and who can present unquestionable references, is desirous of procuring a situation. Address, "G. N.,"

Washingtonville,
ap21: Columbiana county, Ohio.

WANTED,

A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY,

For a pupil, and to act as assistant to a Mechanical Engineer. Premium required.

Address Box 50, P. O., Allegheny City, Pa.

ap16:o62

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GARDNER. A sober, industrious married man, with a small family, to take charge of and live on a garden farm within nineteen miles of the city. There is a good brick house of six rooms, kitchen, hall and cellar, for the gardener to occupy, and to whom liberal wages will be paid, for one that is competent and trustworthy. For particulars inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ap8:o16 No. 164 Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS WANTED.

GRANT;

THE LIFE OF.—A new and standard work, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the popular Historian. Send for Circular and see our terms.

Address or apply to A. L. TALCOTT & CO.,
ap20:o87 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. A Book for all sections and parties.

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of he Confederacy.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, combined with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 70 subscribers in three days

Another in Boston reports 103 subscribers in four days.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with notices of the Press, &c.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
mh19:m100:d&F Philadelphia, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

ELEGANT SILVER WARE,

French Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, &c.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 21st and 22d, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at

MASONIC HALL AUCTION ROOMS,

55 and 57 Fifth Street.

Special attention is asked to this sale by those desiring either a complete or partial Silver Ware furnishment, being the largest and the finest lot ever offered at sale in this city.

The goods are late and recherche styles and patterns, manufactured exclusively for customer sales by one of the most reliable Eastern houses, and guaranteed TRIPLE PLATE.

In the assortment may be found choice Tete Sets, elegant and varied Tea Sets; Urns; Dinner, Tea and Pickle Castors; Cake, Card and Fruit Baskets, Stands and Servers, Ice, Syrup and Cream Pitchers and Trays; Magic, Revolving and Plain Butter Dishes; Egg, Celery and Salt Stands; Oyster, Soup and Sauce Tureens and Ladles; Fruit, Jelley and Berry Dishes; Fine Wine Stands; Ice and Sugar Bowls; Butter and Cake Knives; Salad and Pickle Stands; large and small Waiters; Salt, Mustard and Egg Spoons; Tea, Dinner, Desert Forks and Spoons; Goblets, Mugs, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife Rests, Spoon Holders, Call Bells, Spoons, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Also, fine French Clocks, superb styles; Boquet Vases, fancy articles, &c., &c.

The attendance of the ladies is asked in particular. Seats provided.

Goods on exhibition and examination on and after the 18th inst.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

ap15

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, GROCERIES,

CARPETS, PIANOS, MIRRORS, EXTENSION TABLES.

And Household Goods at Auction.

THURSDAY, April 23d, at MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE, 55 and 57 Fifth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold an assortment of Furniture, consisting of Marble Top Bureaus, Stands and Center Tables, Bedsteads and Lounges, Sofas, Divans, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofa, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Extension, Card, Side, Dining and Kitchen Tables; new Hair, Husk and Cotton Mattresses and Bedding of all kinds, Desks, Wardrobes and Book Cases; Canned Fruits, Teas, Mackeral, Shad and Herring, Rope, &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M. new Carpets will be sold in quanties to suit purchasers; at same hour, fancy and plain Window Blinds and Shades.

At 3 o'clock P. M. two splendid Rosewood Cased Pianos.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
ap21 Auctioneers.

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, No. 149 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth street.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 25th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, that very desirable business property, the three-story Brick House, No. 149 Smithfield street, corner of Sixth, now occupied by Scharnke & Will, jewelers, containing five rooms besides the store. Also, the three-story Brick House adjoining the rear of above, and fronting on Sixth street, containing six rooms. Gas and water throughout both houses. The lot is 20 feet front on Smithfield street and 60 feet in depth along Sixth street to Carpenter's alley.

This is the most desirable property now offered for sale in the city, and presents a rare chance for investment. Sale positive.

Title indisputable. Terms of sale cash.

ap22 A. M'ILWAINE, Auc'r.

AT EATON'S,

No. 17 Fifth Street.

New Parasols,

Straw Goods,

And Flowers,

JUST OPENED.

ap9

IRON WORKS.

AS. VERNER, Pres't.........W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P .

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, 98 Water and 132 First Streets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

u29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal
AND
JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 28 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House,
ap24:d6 **PITTSBURGH.**

STEEL WORKS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

ap16:o67

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STREETS, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

oc23:d9

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, | REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, | CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 339 Liberty St,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS.

PITTSBURGH.

FERTILIZERS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUP -PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL—STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL—NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livington.
Cash paid for Paper Stock. ja29:o88

FOR SALE.
500 bush. No. 1 Spring Wheat;
200 " prime Winter Wheat;
150 " prime Rye;
1,000 " Oats;
350 " prime Peach Blow Potatoes;
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCRERRY & CO.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
Machine Castings.
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED

no9:n69

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,
(NINTH WARD.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:t10

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
O. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description.
ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

L. O. LIVINGSTON, W. H. BURT, W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All JobWork promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

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Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS.

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Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Agents for GIFGARD'S PETENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r62

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THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

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Orders promptly and carefully executed.
Charges reasonable.

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Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings generally. ap26:y6

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Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety af 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

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Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools.

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Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14.e34:dwT

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

NO. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Constantly on hand every variety of PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.

Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing.

Work guaranteed.

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JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

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Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. mh9

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

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O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja5:c27

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SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
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For Steamboats.

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Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks.

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

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FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

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Also on hand and for sale,
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HEATING STOVES,
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CHEAPEST PLACE in the city
TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
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Of Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

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Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

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STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS
At the manufacturers' wholesale and retail prices, at 26 and 28 St. Clair street
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap15 Sole agents for this county.

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FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY,

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CAPITAL, : : : : : $200,000.

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AND GOLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

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SAM'L. McCLURKAN, Pres't.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON..........................**President.**
JOS. H. HILL..............................**Cashier.**

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:
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Wm. H. Brown, | James McCandless,
Chas. Lockhart, | Wm. Douglas,
Allen Kirkpatrick, | Wm. Reed.
W. S. Haven,

DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M. ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

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(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

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Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London. my1:s82

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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THIS BANK IS NOW TRANSACTING A

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Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others are invited.

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CHARTERED 1866.

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ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

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Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:
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J. J. GILLESPIE,

Stockholders to whom we make reference:
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Wm. Caldwell, | Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell, | Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell, | A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton. | Thomas Ewing.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

TO THE

Corner of Fifth and Wood Streets,

Formerly occupied by the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

PH. R. MERTZ.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, April 21, 1868.

Gold opened strong at 138¾, advanced to 139½, and closed with a strong upward tendency at 138⅛, with little gold offering. The cash gold on the market is considerably reduced, and short sellers may be compelled to pay heavy for their loans on the easy money market; even the payments of May interest may not have the desired effect of lowering the premium; the balance of trade being against us with a large amount of interest dne European bondholders. So long as money was scarce and dear and gold cheap, the Government officer at New York sold gold to tighten up money market still more, and supply the foreign bankers with cheap gold, but now when the market is rising and the money market easier, the Government stopped gold sales.

Government bonds had advanced ½ per cent. from last night's quotations, but towards the close the market fell off about ¼ per cent.

The stock market was firmer and a general advance took place on the entire list, bnt at the close there was a slight decline, usual after a sudden rise from any depression of magnitude. Local stocks are not in demand and are rather lower, and quotations favor the buyer.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139¾; 1881 bonds, 112¾; 1862 5-20s, 111⅞; 1864 do, 109¾; 1865 do, 110; Consols, 108; 10-40s, 102⅝; 7-30s, 106¾.

Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 81¾; Fort Wayne, 102; North Western—common 61; North Western—preferred, 74; New York Central, 119¼; Erie, 69⅞; Old Southern, 90¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¼; Merchants Union Express, 33¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34. Mining Shares—Corydon, 27; Quartz Hill, 1,00. Quicksilver, 27.

—Belding, Keith & Co., the American bankers, in London, in their last circular speaking of our national debt says:

> Develop our farming, mining, manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial interests for the next twenty or thirty years, and the debt will be paid without its burden being felt—but to effect this there must be withdrawn the influence of foreign markets on our bonds at home, and our bonds at home must not pay such a rate of interest as will cause millions who ought to be engaged in developing the country in many forms, to invest in their country's bonds, and live drones where they should in some form be busy bees.

—We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday: In grain circles there has been a good deal of conversion for a day or two, in relation to the dating back of warehouse receipts. The occasion for it grew out of the following circumstance: Mr. A sold Mr B. some 25,400 bushels corn, sellers' option, at a certain price. The corn came by canal on or about the 6th. The party who received it was the seller, and he requested the warehouseman in whose elevator it was stored to date the receipt April 1st instead of April 6th. The storage for the five days was ½ cent, which to him was a clear profit. The buyer of the corn requested the warehouseman to give him a receipt dated April 6th in lieu of the one dated on the 1st—the day the property was received into store—which the latter agreed to do, provided the buyer would refund the ½ cent paid to the consignee. The transaction was a sharp one, and although the receipt was pronounced "regular," the purchaser was out ½ cent. In other words the receipt, if dated April 6, would run five days longer than if dated April 5, and at the expiration of the first twenty days, when 2 cents storage would have accumulated, an extra charge of ½ cent is made for each addititional five days.

All the rest of the warehouses, save the one alluded to, condemn the operation in the most positive terms; and many go so far as to say that it is a palpable violation of the warehouse law. It certainly is disreputable and dishonorable, and we trust that it may never again be perpetrated. Our Board of Trade does not, and we hope may never resemble Wall street, in the "sharpness" of its operations.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday: The money market at the close of business was easier and rates lower, both here and at New York. This is no doubt in some measure attributable to the improved condition of the New York banks, their statement of averages for the week having obtained publicity early on Saturday afternoon. This drain upon the banks was no doubt caused by the sale of gold from the Treasury. It is evident, however, on the face face of the statement, that money is gradually on its return from the interior, and all the seaboard cities may naturally expect a steady increase of money and lower rates of interest. It is believed that all chances for a money panic are past, and that there must be a steady return to ease from this time out. The fact that no failures of any consequence have occurred, notwithstanding the gold fluctuations of the past few weeks, is strong evidence of the conservative position of the community generally.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	138⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	112¾
" 5-20's, 1862	112
" 5-20's, 1864	110⅛
" 5-20's, 1865	110⅜
" 10-40's	102⅝
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	108¼
" " " " " '67	108⅜
" June 7-30's	106⅝
" July 7-30's	106⅝
May Comp., 1865	118½

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, April 21st, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Bank of Pittsburgh	$69,25
Allegheny National Bank	60,372
Coal Men's Trust Co	100,00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	16,00

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 21.—The dry goods market continues dull, owing in a measure to the continuation of the rain storm. The prices continue without variable alteration.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, April 21, 1868.

The general markets are steady and moderately active, and while we can report a fair volume of business, in the aggregate, the transactions are mainly of a local and and unimportant character, and prices, as a general thing, are without material change, though still tending upward.

APPLES—Green Apples are scarce, and prices are tending upward; we now quote common to choice at $4 to $7 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peach Blows are firm and in demand, with regular sales at $1,40 per bushel, and $4 per bbl. Buckeyes, $4,25 to $4,50 per bbl.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is dull und nominal at $6,50 to $7. Timothy is quiet and unchanged at $2,50 to $2,75. Flaxseed is in demand at $2,50 to $2,55.

BUTTER—Continues scarce, and prime to choice Roll is still selling at 45 to 50.

EGGS—Were in active demand to-day at 22 to 33c.

GRAIN—No movement in Winter Wheat - none in market; No. 1 Spring is still quoted at $2,40. Rye is firmer and tending upward; we quote at $1,80 to $1,85, and we had one small sale reported at $1,90. Ear Corn is in steady local demand at $1 to $1,05. Barley—the last sale reported was at $2,50.

HAY—Weighmaster McNulty, at the Allegheny Diamond Scales, report sales of 45 loads of Hay at $27 to $35, and 4 loads of Straw at $14 to $19.

MILLFEED—Is steady with a continued fair demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at $1,80 for Bran, and $2,25 for Middlings.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with a continued fair demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at 14c for Shoulders; 16 to 18c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 19c for Plain and 20c for Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 18c in tierces, and 18½c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $27,50 to $28.

LARD OIL—Is quoted firm by manufacturers at $1,15 for No. 2, and $1,43 to $1,45 for No. 1.

HOMINY—Is dull and cannot fairly be quoted above $6 to $6¼ per barrel to the trade.

FLOUR—Is firm at the recent advance, and as is always the case, the demand improves when prices are advancing. We continue to quote at $11 to $11,25 for good Spring Wheat; $11,50 to $11,75 for choice do; $12,25 to $12,50 for Winter Wheat; and $14 to $16 for fancy brands.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair local demand for Peaches, while Apples are very dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand. We quote the former at 11 to 12c and the latter at 6¼ to 7½c, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFIFCE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, April 21, 1868.

CRUDE—The Crude market was decidedly firmer to-day, and the only cause we heard assigned was that it had advanced at Oil City, which, by the way, is a very good one. Spot oil is firm at 8¾c, and we can report sales of two "lines" of three thousand barrels each for May, June and July at 9¼c. All the year, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 12c. Advices from Oil City report the market somewhat excited, and prices higher; one telegram, to a dealer, quoted at $3,20, with no sellers.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was also considerably firmer to-day, and prices are tending upward. We can report a "line" of 500 bbls each, from August to November, at 29c; and 500 each from May to June, at 26½c. We heard of offers to buy December at 28½c; 26¾c for July, and 27¼c for August; May was offered at 26c; June 26½c; and spot oil is quoted at 25½c. As will be noticed, all the early months are better, more particularly April and May. All the year, buyer's option, is nominal at 31 to 32c.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals reported today were as follows:

Fisher & Bro	8500	J. Wilkins	240
C. Roess	1600	Lockhart & F	1680

Total.. 12,020

OIL SHIPMETS PER A. V. R. R.—FOR TWO DAYS.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 110 bbls residuum to Libby & Clark, New York.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 664 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 500 do do to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 199 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Buffum, Kehew & Co., 100 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 503 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 400 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 56 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 100 do do to Libby & Clark, New York.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 48 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 47 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Pniladelphia.

B. D. Moore, 80 do residuum to Libby & Clark, New York.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour is in good demand, and prices tend upward, with sales of family at $11,25a18,50 at the close. Wheat is in demand and offered sparingly, at $2,60a2,65 for Nos. 2 and 1 winter; there is no spring in market. Oats; there is a good demand, and sales were made at 76a77c. Rye is scarce and firm at $2a2,05. Barley is unchanged. Cotton is dull and nominal at 29½c for Middlings. Tobacco is in good demand with sales of 216 hogsheads and 46 boxes at full rates; lugs, $4,10a9,90, and leaf at $12,15a33,60. Whisky is scarce and in demand at $2,15 for free, and there is no demand for bonded. Provisions are firmer generally but not active. Mess Pork is wanted at $27, but is held at $27,50. Lard is in demand, and sales were made at 17¾c, but not offered below 18c at the close, and sparingly at that. Bulk meats and Bacon unchanged but firm. Butter unchanged; fresh 46a50c. Eggs 20c, and the supply light. Nothing done in Seed, the season being over. Hay firm, at $13a15 on arrival. Gold 138¾ buying; market firm.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat is less active but firmer and 1a2c higher; sales of No 1 at $2,17, and No 2 at $2,02a2,03; closing with buyers at $2,02½ and sellers at $2,03 for No 2. Corn easier; sales of No 1 at 86½a87½c; No 2 at 84a84½c; new at 84¼a84¾c, and rejected at 82c. Oats moderatively active and 1c higher; sales at 62½a64c for regular and fresh receipts Nos 1 and 2; closing steady at 63¼c for regular. Rye firmer and 5a7c higher; sales No 1 in store at $1,85a1,87. Barley quiet. Provisions more active and firmer. Mess pork sold at $26,50a26,75 cash, and at $27 buyers for the month; clear pork at $27,50; rump pork moderately active at $21. Lard steady and firm at 17a17½c. Dry salted Shoulders 11½, and Hams smoked and packed at 18c. Receipts—10,196 bbls flour, 4,006 bus wheat, 75,126 bus corn, 10,016 bus oats, 6,855 hogs. Shipments—7,596 bbls flour, 45,314 bus wheat, 404,418 bus corn, $1,867,874 bus. Freights unchanged; 10c for corn and rye to Buffalo, and 16c for corn and 17c for wheat to Oswego.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Beef Cattle scarce and in demand at $5a8,75 gross. Sheep in demand and prices higher; common to choice $5a8,25 gross. Hogs firm at $7,50a9,50 for common to good, and $10a10,50 for extra fat.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. F. Carrol Brewster, Associate Justice.

To-day we resume the publication of the testimony educed by the Commonwealth in the trial of the Messrs. Tack Brothers for conspiracy, now going on in Philadelphia. The proceedings published to-day will be found very interesting, and will amply repay the reader's careful perusal:

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

Q. How much margin?

A. The margin was to be two dollars a barrel while it was called for.

Q. Emil Schalk how much?

A. 6,000 barrels.

Q. How much did they want you to take?

A. They wanted me to take three or four thousand.

Q. Who did?

A. Schalk.

Q. Did he tell you who was in it?

A. Well, he said there were several going to join them and buy oil in Antwerp. There would undoubtedly be a profit in it.

Q. Please tell me the substance of the paper.

A. Well, it was articles of agreement. It read thus, "We, the undersigned, agree to purchase the amount of oil set opposite our names."

Q. Did it state where they were to purchase?

A. I think it said at Antwerp.

Q. How much margin?

A. Two dollars a barrel, provided they were required.

Q. What names did Schalk give you as those that were in already?

A. Well, I don't know that he mentioned any particular names; he said there were several parties in New York going to join it.

Q. Did you need or want to buy any oil?

A. I would say here that I was a dealer, as well as a refiner.

Q. Did you subscribe?

A. I did subscribe.

Q. For how many barrels?

A. Four thousand barrels.

Q. Did you put up the margin?

A. If it was required, we were to put up two dollars a barrel, but I never was asked for the two dollars.

Q. You never put it up?

A. No.

Q. Then you were in the enterprise?

A. Yes, sir; I was at the time "short in oil;" oil was very high here, and low in Antwerp.

Q. You thought to equalize it, did you?

A. Yes, sir; I had contracts here to fill at very low prices, and had to buy at very high prices, and I thought in all probability one would "offset" the other.

Q. You did it?

A. I never heard anything more of the Antwerp after I signed it.

Q. They left you out, did they?

A. So far as I know, they have.

Q. They never paid you your share?

A. No, sir. I signed the name, anyhow.

Q. But you never got any profits?

A. I never got any profits.

Q. Have you not claimed it from them?

A. Well, I have heard it talked of.

[District Attorney offers to prove that this witness claims his share from these parties, and that they declined to give him what was coming to him from this enterprise. Objected to. Objection sustained.]

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] What become of that paper after Schalk showed it to you?

A. The last I saw of the paper was then; I never afterwards saw the paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hugert.

Q. In the first place, tell us what time this occurred?

Mr. Mann. One moment; who else was present at this?

A. Charles Burk, I think.

Q. Any body else?

A. I think not.

Mr. Hugert. Please tell us the date of this interview you speak of.

A. Well, it was in August sometime—about the middle of August.

Q. Where abouts?

A. On Duquesne Way.

Q. Where did you first hear of any such proposition? Or of purchasing oil in Antwerp, and from whom?

A. Charles Burk was the first.

Q. Where?

A. On the wharf, Duquesne Way.

Q. Where did you next hear of it?

A. From Emil Schalk.

Q. Where did you next hear of it from him?

A. I never heard any more of it.

Q. Tell us exactly what that proposition was?

A. It was drrwn up in lead pencil, a kind of agreement.

Q. To purchase oil in Antwerp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were going on, lost all the reason of the arrangement. You had stated about the relative prices of oil here and at Antwerp, and that you were "short," and you pleaded to go into the Antwerp market to purchase. State what all that amounted to. What was the arrangement? What was the price of oil here at that time?

A. I had lots sold here at twenty-two and twenty-three cents.

Q. What was the price at Antwerp, lower or higher?

A. At that time it was lower, or about the same price, but the price of oil was some twenty-seven or thirty cents.

Q. Consequently, if you had filled your contracts, you would have had to go into the market and buy at thirty cents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A loss of what?

A. Two dollars or three dollars a barrel.

Q. You found you could purchase oil in Antwerp at twenty-three cents, about the price or value you had agreed to furnish it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you thought it would be profitable?

A. Being a dealer, I thought there was a profit in buying there.

Q. And you make up your losses here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the purpose of the arrangement?

A. That was my purpose. I didn't know the purpose of the others. Mr. Schalk explained that oil was much cheaper there than here, and in all probability it would rise there.

Q. Raise there up to the prices of the home market?

A. That was the general impression.

Q. In any case you did not expect the market here to get any lower, and expected the Antwerp market to get up to it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore it was profitable to go into that market?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And purchase to make yourself equal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a refiner—could oil have been manufactured at that time at the price you could have purchased it at Antwerp.

A. No sir, it could not.

Q. In other words, it was cheaper to buy at Antwerp than to make it here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was also cheaper to buy in Philadelphia than to make it here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was also cheaper to buy in Philadelphia than to make it at the refiners in Pittsburgh?

A. Yes.

Q. Were not all the refiners, or most of them, short of crude oil at that time?

A. I don't know about "short" in oil.

Q. How many refiners are there in Pittsburgh?

A. Some fifty or sixty.

Q. Production is very large?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much does it amount to? about?

A. I presume twenty-five or thirty thousand barrels a week.

Q. Was not the supply short at that time; and was that not due to the fact that the river was very low, as stated by Mr. White in his opening? What was the state of the market at that time in crude oil?

A. Crude oil had advanced.

Q. I mean with reference to the stock. Was it now, in July and August?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was this owing to?

A. The river had been low for some time, and that was the way we had of getting oil to Pittsburgh.

Q. There was no railroad at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it unusually low that season?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not low much later in the season than usual?

A. Yes, sir; we had no rise that year.

Q. Has not the effect of that to affect the supply and prevent your fulfilling your contracts?

A. We expected a rise, but it did not come.

Q. How did you fulfill your contracts?

A. I had to buy oil.

Q. When did you buy?

A. July, August and September.

Q. Didn't many others in the trade have to do the same thing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the effect of that upon the market, when you all went into the market to fulfill contracts?

A. Every body was anxious to "cover" up their "shorts" as soon as possible.

Q. All went into the market to cover up?

A. Some staid out. Some took the chances until the day of delivery. I went into the market; there was an unusual demand; prices advanced nominally.

Q. Is that not the inevitable effect of a large demand, that prices will go up when there is a short supply? When the oil is short and you have to go into the market to buy, is not the effect to put up the prices of oil?

A. Last year was the first time I had to go in.

Q. What was the effect then?

A. The price went up.

Q. You saw there was a short supply and a large demand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not a large shipping demand?

A. I am not so well posted in the shipping demand?

Q. Was it not understood in the trade that there was a large shipping demand?

A. I saw the circulars stated that vessels were loading. So far as I am concerned; there was a large demand upon me.

Q. To supply oil for export?

A. It came to Philadelphia; it was bonded oil; it must have been exported, for I received my release.

Q. How is that?

A. In shipping oil we have to give bonds for the oil. The oil comes to Philadelphia, and we get a permit, and after oil is taken out of the warehouse in Philadelphia, and as soon as the oil is ready for the vessel, we get a release from our bond.

Q. You know then that your oil was for export, for your bonds were released?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that arrangement or proposition was ever carried out, of your own knowledge?

A. Well, I don't know.

Q. You say you were called upon. Do you know whether the proposition was ever carried out?

A. Nothing but what I read in the papers.

Q. What do you mean by "in the papers?"

A. Telegraphic dispatches.

Q. I understand you say the date of this was the middle of August?

A. As near as I can recollect.

Re-examined.

Q. You have said here there was a demand made for oil for exportation, but you did not say it was exported, or that it was taken for export. I want to know whether that was not a demand made for the purpose of raising the price, and not for sending away. Have you not reason to believe that it was under the color of exporting, but really for the purpose of raising the price.

Mr. Cassidy. It is immaterial what he believed.

Q. Mr. Mann argued the admissibility of the lestive.

Mr. Cassidy in reply said there was no objection to the District Attorney asking this witness if he *knows* the fact. If he does I would be glad to have it before this jury. I deny his allegation that there was no demand for export, and I assert that there was such ademand.

Objection sustained.

Q. You say for export; you mean to say that it was really taken to be exported as good fail; or do you mean to say it was taken as if for export?

A. When I sent in one, I always expected it to be exported.

Q. Do you mean that the demand was rarely for export or as if to be exported?

A. That I don't know.

Q. You say that oil was cheaper in Antwerp than it was here?

A. Yes, sir

Q. Then it is the habit of Pennsylvania merchants to send goods from this market to where they are cheaper than here.

Mr. Cassidy objected.

Question will be drawn.

Q. You had made contracts to sell oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was your interest for oil to be low?

A. In July it was.

Q. This engagement for this Antwerp enterprise, what was its effect, to make oil higher or lower here?

A. Well, we expected oil to stay at the same prices here and to go up at Antwerp.

Q. I ask you what was the effect to be produced by this enterprise on the price of oil?

A. I only knew so far as my own knowledge—

Q. Was not the effect to raise the price of oil; was not the design and unleaded effect to raise the price of oil?

A. The idea was that oil would advance in Antwerp.

Q. Was not the intention to raise the price of oil?

A. If I was interested I would like to see the price go up in Antwerp.

Q. I ask you if the intention was not to raise the price of oil?

Objected to. Objection overruled.

A. I presume the object was to have oil advance in Antwerp.

Q. Were you to furnish oil here?

A. I had some contracts here.

Q. Explain to this jury how you were to be benefitted by raising the price of oil?

A. I had sold oil some time before, and during the month of July, oil advanced from twenty three to twenty-seven cents—it was June I sold oil for July, August, deliverable at twenty-two. In the month of July, it advanced twenty-seven and thirty cents, I had my July contract to fill, and I bought part of my contract in Philadelphia, back and I had my contract to cover and looking at the market saw the Antwerp market was lower than the Philadelphia and not expecting oil to decline, I thought to make money by buying oil in Antwerp.

Judge Brewster. You expected to cover up your losses at home?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had two sets of contracts, you had contracts to sell and contracts to buy?

A. I had about covered my contracts.

Q. You thought by raising the price of oil in Antwerp the parties would have to pay your share?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you are telling what you didn't tell before; you told us that you had agreed to sell oil and we order to assist you—

A. No, sir.

Mr. Hagert, No.

Q. Did you say, you went into these propositions—

A. In the first place, in June I was "short;" in the latter part of July, I was even, I had bought at a loss and covered my contracts and no more, until I signed these contracts for Antwerp.

Q. When you were asked to go into this enterprise you were still under contract to furnish oil?

A. I was under contract to receive and deliver.

Q. Were your contracts to deliver?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And under contract to receive?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were about equally balanced?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If they were equally balanced, how could you lose anything?

A. In the first place I sold my oil at low prices, in the early part of the year.

Q. I was speaking of the future contract; were you bound in the future to furnish oil?

A. I was.

Q. Had you also made contracts to receive oil in the future?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the price you had agreed to furnish?

A. I sold from July to December at 25.

Q. What was the price you bought oil?

A. 25 to 27.

Q. You had agreed to sell at 25?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you were said to gain?

A. Mr. Hagert. It was the other way.

Q. It was to make the people who were to furnish you pay more money?

A. No, sir. I looked at the market and saw it was lower in Antwerp and it was coming to that time when oil was expected to advance, and not expecting the market to decline I thought there was money in the arrangement. I don't of the others.

Q. It was a speculation to make money?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you "go alone" or with others?

A. Several others—there was an agreement.

AFTEROON SESSION.

David Kirk, *sworn:*

Q. Where do you live?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. Were you solicited to go into this oil enterprise—buying oil in Antwerp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who solicited you to join?

A. Mr. Schalk, mentioned it.

Q. Did he show you a paper?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who was with him?

A. He was alone.

Q. Did your see Mr. Tack?

A. No, sir.

Q. He produced the paper?

A. No sir. I heard of no paper.

Q. Did he tell you of the scheme?

A. He told me—I met him on Chestnut street in this city—he told me—in fact I knew that oil was cheaper in Antwerp than any place in the world, and that it would be a good speculation to buy oil there.

Q. Did he tell you who were in it.

A. I think he told me at the time that there were certain parties who proposed—

Q. I want to know the name of the parties?

A. I think he gave the name of—

Q. You say you can't give a single name he gave you?

A. No, sir,—the proposition at that time was simply—

Q. Did he say at any time?

A. I had only one conversation?

Q. None with Theodore Tack?

A. No, sir.

Q. None with Augustus Tack?

A. No, sir.

No cross-examination.

Charles Lockhart, *sworn;*

Q. What is the name of your firm?

A. I am in a good many firms—Lockhart and Frew, Lockhart, Frew and Co.

Q. What is your Pittsburgh Houses?

A. These are both Pittsburgh Houses.

Q. What is your Philadelphia House?

A. Warden, Frew & Co.

Q. Are you engaged in refining oil?

A. Yes, sir, as Lockhart, Frew & Co.

Q. Largely engaged?

A. Tolerably so.

Q. Do you know Mr. Schalk?

A. I do.

Q. Do you know Tack Bros.?

A. I do.

Q. Were you asked by either of these gentlemen to join an enterprise to purchase or pretend to purchase oil at Antwerp?

A. I was.

Q. At what time.

A. Some time in the summer of 1867.

Q. Did you enter or did you decline?

A. I declined.

Q. Tell us about the time you declined and told these gentlemen that you would not go in?

A. I can't name the name of the month—something along the middle of the summer, sometime in July or August.

Q. Who was it you said saw you?

A. I saw Mr. Shalk and Mr. Theodore Tack.

Q. Were they together?

Cross-examined: By Mr. Hagert.

Q. What did they say to you?

A. I don't remember all that was said.

Q. The District Attorney asked you whether you were invited to go into a purchase or *pretended* purchase, and you answered "yes." Say what they said. He (District Attorney) put it in an ingenious way.?

A. It was to purchase and not to pretend.

Q. You have one of the largest refineries?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Mann:

Q. He said to purchase—what was the idea?

A. It was to purchase and sell again.

Q. Did you intend to buy it?

A. To buy it in Antwerp and sell it again there.

Q. When you speak of buying and selling an article, do you mean to purchase and *receive* it?

A. Yes, either purchase and receive it or sell the contract, whichever was the most convenient or advantageous.

Q. The idea was to sell it again?

A. That was implied—no one wants to keep it.

Q. Somebody buys to *use*?

A. We dont.

Q. Somebody does?

A. Yes.

Q. Between the people who buy to sell and those who sell there are parties who use?

A. Yes.

Q. Would two dollars buy a barrel of oil?

A. No, sir; it was to make a margin.

[*Cross-examined* by Mr. Hagert.]

Q. Please explain what is meant by putting up this $2 as margin. Is it not given in case oil should go down and make the party suffer?

A. The party was security—them are who sell oil on the other side.

Q. Why was the oil to be purchased in Antwerp?

A. Because they thought the Antwerp market the lowest market in the world.

Q. How much lower than the market at home?

A. I can't tell exactly—several cents.

Q. Therefore it was a profitable speculation?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it not understood that the market here was more likely to advance than the Antwerp market to recede?

A. Our opinion differed about that.

Q. That was the reason you declined going in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You exercised your own judgment.

Q. Was this not based upon the large demand?

A. I think not, for they were buying too far ahead for the fall months.

Q. It was not "spot" oil?

A. No, sir.

Q. How are these foreign sales—buyers or sellers option?

A. I don't know.

Q. What was the state of the crude oil at that time—was it large or small?

A. Which market?

Q. At Pittsburgh.

A. A pretty fair start.

Q. How was the river?

A. Low.

Q. Were there not many refiners out?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any other mode of bringing crude oil except by river?

A. No other direct way.

Q. Therefore you depended upon the river?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was the weather—was it dry?

A. It was usually dry.

Q. What time does the rise in the river take place?

A. Generally in September, and from that time on?

Q. In 1867 was it delayed?

A. We had no rise until December.

Q. The result of that was that the stock of crude oil got very low.

A. There was considerable stock of crude oil, but it was held in a few hands, and a great many refiners had no oil at all.

Q. In the month of August was there not a large demand for shipment.

A. The demand was very heavy in July and a great deal shipped, I think.

Q. If the supply was short on the one hand, and the demand on the other large, what was the effect upon the price?

A. The effect was to go up—that is the laws of the trade.

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] Was not oil cheaper in November than in August?

A. I think it was, towards the last of November.

Q. There was no more oil in Pittsburgh in November than in August?

A. I don't think there was as much,

Q. The river had not risen?

A. No, sir.

Q. No oil had come?

A. No, sir.

Q. What made it lower?

A. I can't tell; there are a great many things about the oil trade that I can't explain.

[Mr. Mann.] We propose to enlighten you.

Q. [By Mr. Hagert.] Can you explain the decline in November?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is there not great fluctuation in the price in the course of a year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there not great fluctuation in the course of a week?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the course of a day?

A. Yes. Not so much in a day as in a week.

Q. If you know the fact, state it. This oil does not come by river. Do you know whether any of it went to Cleveland for refining?

A. There is a railroad connection with Cleveland all the time—it don't depend on the river.

Q. What market does it supply?

A. New York, and a little to Philadelphia.

Q. Was there not, in the months of October, September, and November, considerable amounts shipped from Cleveland to New York, which brought the prices down in November?

A. That I can't answer, as I was not in New York or Cleveland.

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] Were you in Philadelphia on August 9th?

A. I don't know.

Mr. Mann offered in evidence dispatches, one of Tack's and one of Grierson's on the subject of Mr. Lockhart—Aug. 9, and Aug. 14.

Mr. Cassidy objects.

Mr. Lockhart recalled—[dispatch shown witness.]

Q. Are you familiar with that handwriting?

A. I am not—without the signature I would not have recognized it.

Mr. Cassidy admits that the dispatch signed Theodore Tack is in his handwriting.

Mr. Hagert admits the other to be in the handwriting of Mr. Grierson.

Mr. Mann puts dispatches in his hands and reads to the jury.

Q. [To Mr. Lockhart.] Were your business relations in Pittsburgh extensive?

Q. You were largely in the business?

A. We handled a great deal of oil.

Q. You are one of the largest refineries there?

A. Not the largest but among the largest.

Q. Largely and actively engaged?

A. Yes, sir.

General Alexander Cummings, *sworn.*

Q. Are you Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th District?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you so in July and August, 1867?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Forbes is an assistant of yours?

A. A deputy.

Q. Familiar with the details of the office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of the seizure of large quantities of oil, or of any part of it, bound for the city and switching off the cars in West Philadelphia?

A. I have seized some lots of oil since I have been in office, last summer.

Q. To what extent?

A. Not large quantities.

Q. Do you know the figures and amount

A. I think Mr. Forbes can tell you. There never was a large amount actually seized?

Q. In July, or the latter part of June what amount had been seized?

A. A small amount at any time.

Q. A thousand barrels?

A. At no time a thousand barrels. The seizure were made with reference more to ascertain what would be the result of the seizure on account of irregular shipment. I was under the impression that large amounts were coming into the city, upon which the tax was evaded, and I communicated that impression to the department at Washington, and I made some seizures with a view to ascertain whether the procedure did not prevail and whether it could not be stopped. The amount seized was more with a view of testing the question, *and it was generally understood that my purpose was to make extensive seizures. I intimated to several dealers that I would seize all that came that was not marked regularly.*

Q. Did you ever order the cars to be switched off?

A. No, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hagert.

Q. General, when was this you intimated to the oil dealers that you would seize large amounts of oil that was not marked?

A. I think in June.

Q. What time in June?

A. I can't tell accurately.

Q. Can you tell us to whom you communicated the fact.

A. I had two or three interviews with Holbrook and Morse and one of the Tacks, (Augustus.)

Q. What others?

A. That is all I can re-call.

Q. Can you re-call what you said to Augustus?

A. Pretty much what I have said—that under the cover of transportation bonds, a large amount of oil was coming into the market and escaping taxation, and my purpose was to prevent it, and in pursuance of that I should seize all the oil that was not regularly marked.

Q. What was the difficulty?

A. My objection was that it did not bear the marks of having been in a bonded warehouse. I said it should have been marked as coming from a warehouse where it had been placed.

Q. Was this not about the latter part of June?

A. I can't tell, but Mr. Forbes can tell.

Q. Did Mr. Tack and other gentlemen call upon you and have an interview with you in reference to the matter?

A. Yes, sir. I can't fix the time.

Q. What was the result?

A. It was at that interview I communicated my views.

Q. What did they?

A. They avowed their purpose to go to Washington, and I understood they did go. I understood that the the gentlemen who called at my office went with Mr. Manderfield—he is a gentleman connected with the oil business—perhaps he is an oil broker.

Q. Where did you get the information?

Objected to.

Q. What did he state was his object in going?

A. To procure a decision of the department, maintaining that my decision was erroneous.

Q. You say you seized only a certain number of barrels of oil, although the whole was subject to your objections?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Large quantities of oil were subject to your decision—in order not to make difficulty you seized only a limited quantity to test the question?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You intimated that you intended to seize all the oil not branded in a particular way?

A. I don't know how far I intimated my decision, but I intimated my determination to maintain my position until the Department at Washington decided.

Q. By Mr. Cassidy: Did your subordinates detain oil?

A. I think there was one or two detentions of oil for a period.

Q. For some considerable period?

A. My deputies could tell that more definitely.

Q. Who are they?

A. Mr. Young could tell.

William F. Forbes, *sworn.*

Q. You are a Deputy Collector of the Fourth District?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you able to say how much oil was seized in the month of June in your district?

A. Yes, sir, I have the official record which I keep. 160 barrels seized in June and July, of which all but 67 barrels were seized in June.

Q. How many belonged to Tack Brothers?

A. We can't tell who the positive owner of the oil is, can only tell to whom it was consigned,

Q. To whom was it consigned?

A. Tack Brothers.

Q. How many barrels?

A. Three barrels.

Q. A barrel contains 40 gallons?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You don't know of any shock produced by this?

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind.

A. I don't know anything about it one way or the other.

Q. How long was it before you released them?

A. I think they were allowed within one or two days to be taken to the warehouse, with notice that they would not be allowed to leave until the question was decided. We took possession of it first, but the time was very short.

Q. Did you switch off any cars, or do you know of any such violent thing?

A. Not that I know of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hagart:—

Q. Just a date—this seizure?

A. 25th of June.

Mr. Mann:—When was it released?

A. Same day. I meant it was allowed to go to the warehouse until the question was decided in Washington.

Q. When was it decided?

A. Within a week.

Mr. Hagart:—How was it decided?

A. Adverse to the Collector.

Mr. Mann:—Have you anything on record to show when it was released?

A. The decision of the Commissioner is dated July 1st, and the oil was released finally July 5th.

Q. Of that oil seized as a test question, it included these three barrels?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hagart:—Until that decision all the oil in the market in that way was liable to seizure?

A. *That was the opinion of the Collector.*

Augustus Merino, *sworn.*

Q. Did you pay any money on account of Mr. O'Connor in regard to taking up contracts for oil?

A. I did.

Q. How much?

A. $16,000 and upwards.

Q. Can you state the parties to whom you paid it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Tell us the parties and the amounts.

A. I gave my check to Daniel Burke, dated September 19, for $1,704.43. On October 1st I paid a check to the same order for $5,023.72. I paid a check on the 21st of September, to the order of Wightman & Anderson, for $2,000. On November 6th I paid a check to Messrs. J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., for $4,100. On the same day I paid one to Messrs. Brewer, Burke & Co., for $3,000. I think that sums $16,028.15.

Cross-examined: By Mr. Hagert.

Q. Who settled these contracts with the several parties? I don't mean who actually handed the money over—who arranged the terms, you or Mr. O'Connor.

A. I arranged the account of Messrs. Brewer, Burke & Co. personally for $3,000, also that of J. C. Kirkpatrick for $4,100, both of the date of September 6th.

Q. Who arranged the others?

A. In my office I paid Messrs. Wightman & Anderson $2,000, and received their note therefor. The account of two checks given to the order of Daniel Burke, for $1,704.43 I did not settle.

Q. Did you make these arrangements under the instructions of Mr. O'Connor?

A. Under the instructions of Mr. O'Connor, as per advice of his Counsel, Mr. White and General Collis.

Q. They were his counsel in this matter at the time?

A. I believe they were.

Q. Was that before or after the commencement of this prosecution?

A. I think about the time; near November 6th was about the time.

Q. Was it after Mr. O'Connor filed his bill in equity against these parties?

A. I can't recollect. The dates are there which will give *data* to the matter.

Q. Do you know that Mr. O'Connor at this time had filed a bill against these parties for a conspiracy to cheat and defraud him?

Mr. Mann objects.

Mr. Hagert. I want to show that when he was settling with these parties he had charged them with conspiracy to cheat and defraud him.

Judge Brewster. That is a matter of record evidence.

Mr. Hagert. I am only asking as to the fact.

[Question withdrawn.]

Q. Can you tell us the date of the settlement? When these arrangements were made; the time these checks were given. Were there any anterior arrangements prior to the time the checks were given?

A. I am not cognizant of any.

Q. Now you have said that in your settlement with Wightman & Anderson, you agreed upon $2,000, or rather you paid him $2,000 and accepted his note?

A. Yes sir. It was for four months.

Q. Explain why that note was given?

A. I cannot.

Q. Under whose instructions and directions was that note given?

A. Under the instructions of Mr. O'Connor.

Q. Do you know where that note is?

A. It was deposited for collection.

Q. Was it paid?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who paid it?

A. It was paid at the Western Bank. It was extended on the bank book and passed to the debit of the Western Bank.

Q. What become of the proceeds?

A. I credited the proceeds to the account of James O'Connor.

Q. Then Wightman & Anderson have not been paid?

A. I received my $2,000, but whether they have been I can't tell. Somebody paid their note.

Q. And Mr. O'Connor got the benefit of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. O'Connor keeps an account with you?

A. He does.

Q. You gave him credit?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was that $2,000 in full settlement of the claim?

A. From what I understand, it was not.

Q. What about the balance?

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Then, so far as you know, they have not received anything?

A. I can't say anything about it, except I received $2,000 which I gave to Wightman & Anderson, and I got their note.

Q. It was a kind of swapping jackets?

A. I didn't understand whether it was a swapping jackets or not.

Q. Please tell us how Mr. O'Connor came to select you to negotiate this matter?

A. I can't say.

Q. Had you any previous transactions?

A. I have had.

Q. What sort of transactions?

A. I have had intimate friendly transactions.

Mr. Mann objects.

Witness. I will reply. It was principally a banking transaction.

Mr. Hagert pressed his right to ask the questions in order to ascertain if this was a probable transaction.

Objection sustained.

Q. Had you any oil dealings with Mr. O'Connor?

Mr. Mann objects.

Witness. I can answer that question. I had some dealings. Mr. Hagert argued the objection. The prosecution was based upon the theory that Mr. O'Connor was an innocent confiding man, who put himself in the hands of these men, that he was ignorant of these transactions. The defence want to show that he was not such a man. He was a shrewd man, who had had dealings in oil and was not in a position to be cheated and defrauded by these men.

Judge Brewster. This will be proper when the defence call their witnesses.

Mr. Hagert proposed further to show that Mr. O'Connor, and this witness, and certain other parties in the city, formed a combination, "a ring," to buy oil stock, in order to show that Mr. O'Connor had knowledge of "rings," as Mr. Tack told him.

Judge Brewster. That falls under the previous objection.

Mr. Wightman recalled.

Q. I want to ask you exactly what was done about the note to Mr. Marino?

A. He handed me his check.

Q. What did you do with it?

A. I drew the money and took it home.

Q. When he gave you the check, you gave him some paper?

A. I gave him a note at four months.

Q. Did you receive notice of that note?

A. I did.

Q. Did you pay it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went to the bank and paid $2,000.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you get the $2,000?

A. From Mr. O'Connor.

Q. Then the transaction resulted in giving a piece of paper and getting $2,000, and then getting this piece of paper? First, you got that $2,000, and gave this note that you gave to the firm; after that, was it understood that you were not to be pressed for it?

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind that.

Mr. Mann. That is all, then.

Mr. Hagart. Ask the proper question.

Mr. Mann. No, I won't ask anything about it.

Mr. Mann offers in evidence dispatch July 6, 1867.

[Objected to—not in defendant's handwriting.

Mr. Mann offers dispatch July 3, 1867.

[Writing acknowledged; but objected to as long after the date of the alleged conspiracy.

Daniel L. Miller affirmed [dispatch shown]:

Q. I want you to look at this dispatch. Are you familiar with the writing? Do you know Emil Schalk?

A. I know him.

Q. Do you know his handwriting?

A. I think I do; I have seen his writing frequently.

Q. Do you believe, from your knowledge, that that is his writing?

A. I would not affirm that these are his signatures, but I think they are. I have seen considerable of his writing, and believe I know it; I may say I do know.

Mr. Cassidy. Did you ever see him write?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When and how often?

A. I have rarely seen him write.

Q. More than once?

A. I won't say positively, but I think twice.

Q. You say upon that that you knew his writing.

A. I have seen contracts of his.

Q. How did you know it was his writing?

A. He told me it was his contract.

Q. Did you know it was his writing?

A. No; upon that presumption, I don't know anything!

Mr. Cassidy. I thought so!

Mr. Mann. What is your belief upon the subject of that being his writing?

A. The ink signature I have no doubt is his; but the other signature I won't say positively, but I think not; the one dated July 25th I see is in his writing.

[Mr. Cassidy renews his objection.]

Mr. Mann offers in evidence—

Dispatch September 7, 1867,
" July 25, 1867.
" September —, 1867,
" September 18, 1867.
" July 3, 1867.
" July 27, 1867.
" August 9, 1867.
" July 12, 1867.
" July 18, 1867.
" July 22, 1867.
" July 23, 1867.
" July 26, 1867.
" September 4, 1867.
" September 4, 1867.
" No date, 1867.
" July 24, 1867.
" October 3, 1867.
" July 1, 1867
" July 9, 1867.

Detective Tryon *sworn*, and proves the service of subpœna. Attachments issued.

P. F. Chase *affirmed:*

Q. You are a clerk of Tack Brothers?

A. I am.

Q. Are you able to read their dispatches in cypher?

A. I can.

Q. Look at that one. [Dispatch exhibited.] Reads:

"We have refused all day," &c.

[Witness produced key of cypher.]

Mr. Mann offers key in evidence.

Mr. Cassidy objects. Admits that the jury have the right to look at it and use it, but objects to the Commonwealth or jury taking property belonging to defendants.

Judge Brewster decides that it is competent to read key, and, during the session of the Court, the key remains. At the adjournment the key is to be given back to defendant. The whole of it may be read, and there is no power in the Court to prevent it being taken by phonographer.

Mr. Mann reads the key, first requesting the phonographer to make a note of it as he reads.

[Contents of book read.]

Mr. Chase, re-called, and identified a duplicate in the handwriting of Mr. Grierson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hagart.

Q. When was that cipher prepared? You say you prepared it for the use of the Tack Brothers, for use in your business?

A. It was prepared three years ago.

Q. Has it been in use ever since, in their general business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Constantly and daily?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is used in sending their dispatches from one point to another?

A. Yes, sir. It is used for economical purposes, for, one word here, may thus save the expense of nine words.

Q. Give an example from the book.

A. Instead of writing, "We can get refusal of the lowest prices;" all that can be implied by the word "wicked."

Q. What would be difference in the expense?

A. It would depend upon the length of the dispatch; as they charge the first ten words. If it was the tenth word, it would save seven words, or about 35 cents.

Q. Have you frequent necessity?

A. Every day.

Q. To a considerable extent?

A. It depends upon the business done.

Q. I mean when the business is brisk?

A. About $3 to $5 a day.

Q. With the use of the cipher?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What would your bills amount to without the use of the cypher?

Mr. Mann objected,

Question withdrawn.

Q. Is it customary for the trade to use the cypher, or is it peculiar to the Tack Bros.?

A. It is now customary, and it has been so for a great while.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

(Continued from Seventh Page.)

Q. Each firm has its own cypher?

A. Yes.

Q. Then this is not a special thing of the Tacks?

A. Not at all.

Q. There are printed keys and cyphers sold to the trade?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Generally known?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Mann: Have you any cypher for names, for Mr. O'Connor's name for instance?

A. No sir, never had.

Q. If you wanted to use his name, you would have to use it in full?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say the purpose was economical?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not for the purpose of secresy?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Hagert.

Q. Was there not a system of cypher introduced by a man named Flack, that introduced private names—a printed book?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Messrs. Tack use that for two or three days and then abandon it?

A. Yes, sir. It was found to be not as available as this book.

Q. That is the only exception?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'Connor recalled by Mr. Mann.

Q. When your contracts were made in June, "what was the price of oil?"

A. The market price of oil at that time?

Q. Yes.

A. The market price was quoted each time each particular contract was made, and therefore varied.

Q. You stated that oil raised from 22 to 27 or 30. When was that?

A. The first I knew of it was the morning of the 5th of July, at Pittsburgh.

Q. Then when you ascertained, what was it?

A. Mr. Tack's clerk told me.

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind.

Mr. Mann. Tell me the market price?

A. Where shall I know it from?

Q. You know it from general information, do you know it from the general state of the market. If Tack's clerk stated what was the fact, state it?

A. As far as I could learn, it was about thirty cents.

Q. How much had it risen from the first of July?

A. Well, "spot" oil was worth about 22 to 23 cents about the first of July in Philadelphia.

Q. That is the real oil?

A. Yes.

Q. Oil to buy and take away?

A. Yes.

Q. You mean oil on the spot?

A. Yes sir. It was worth, as far as I could know in Philadelphia, about 22 or 23 cents.

Q. The market raised on the 4th of July, it was then 30 cents. Did it continue to raise or fall? What was it in the middle of July?

A. Do you mean the Philadelphia or Pittsburgh market?

Q. Well, take the Philadelphia market.

A. I had agreed to deliver my oil in certain months in certain agreed quantities in the city of Philadelphia.

Q. State what oil raised to?

A. I was advised and believed that it raised to on July 15. Give me the circular—that gives the prices.

Mr. Cassidy. You are about to speak not of spot oil.

A. Just whatever the question is.

Mr. Mann. Whenever a contract matures, the parties fix the price at which it is to be delivered.

A. Yes.

Q. That market price is the price of "spot" oil?

A. Yes sir. [Reading from circular.] On July 6th the Philadelphia Circular says: (of Jules Creusy & Co.) "At the close we quote 'spot,' and July 29 and 39."

On July 13 they quote spot, and July 31 and 31½. That is the closest to the middle of July that the circular calls for.

Mr. Cassidy. Issued twice a month.

A. I think four times, as the next I see is the 29th.

Q. By Mr. Mann. When the price of oil went up, as stated in this dispatch, to 55 francs, was that per barrel?

A. No; that don't mean per barrel.

Q. What then?

A. No that don't mean per barrel.

Q. What then?

A. It means per kilometer.

Q. What difference was that from what it was when you made your contract?

A. When I made my contracts in June, 1867, Antwerp was worth 42 per kilometer, which is less than a barrel in quantity, but in September it was worth 51. It raised 9½ francs.

Q. What effect did that produce upon your contracts? What would have been your loss if it had not been paid? Would it have cost you a hundred or two hundred thousand dollars if you had settled September 7th.

A. The price was then thirty.

Q. I want to know the fact what would you have lost?

A. If I had settled on that day you see my contracts had not matured.

A. Wont you give me the figures, about?

Mr. Cassidy objects. What he did pay is not objected to.

Mr. Mann. It is a matter of arithmetic and will save us a great deal of trouble. Will you calculate it for us?

Mr. Cassidy objects.

Q. What was the next step in the matter? After that date, you spoke of the 7th, your contract was for how much?

A. I read them out before.

Q. That was altogether in advance of your contracts?

A. Considerably in advance.

Q. Had you any business transactions, or did you know of the existence of the firm of Bunker, Bros & Co.?

A. I knew by general reputation that there was such a firm that had a house in Philadelphia of which John Grierson was the resident partner, and a house in New York of which A. J. Burton was the principal. He was brought to my house once, in Pittsburgh, by Mr. Tack, who introduced him.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

James O'Conner, recalled by commonwealth:—

Q. During these changes in the price of oil, when did the price reach its highest point,—what was it?

A. It was thirty-five to thirty-seven cents a gallon. Somewhere about the latter part of September, or early in October 1868 it advanced from twenty-two to thirty-seven—in the neighborhood of fifteen cents a gallon, six dollars a barrel.

Q. When this bull ring broke did these prices fall.

Mr. Cassidy objects to this form of question.

A. About thirty-seven cents was the highest, and it subsequently fell to twenty-two cents again. It rose from twenty-two about thirty-seven cents, and broke and fell down to twenty-two cents.

Q. Was there any supply of oil from the oil region to Pittsburg, to make these changes during that time?

Mr. Cassidy: Ask him if he knows.

Q. By what means is the oil brought from the oil region to Pittsburg?

A. By the Allegheny river, down from the oil region, Warren, Venango, and Crawford counties.

Q. Was the river high enough to float any down?

A. It was not.

Q. And no oil came down?

A. Not a single drop came down for there was not more than 2 or 3 feet of water, there must be what is called the "oil rise," or 10 or 12 feet of water.

Q. You are confident there was no supply, to make any change in the river?

A. There could not be any on account of the river being so low. On a very small account may not have been brought down by wagons or by rail. The Allegheny Valley railroad, until this fall took place, was not in working order as far as I know. Since then, and for several months, they have been receiving oil by that road.

Q. When you went to Augustus Tack, did he speak or talk how high he would get up the price?

A. He told me oil was worth 42 francs at Antwerp, and he would put it up to 80 francs.

Mr. Cassidy: When and where was that?

A. At the Continental Hotel on the 20th of July.

Judge Brewster: With Augustus Tack?

A. Yes, sir—double its price; advance the price correspondingly held in Philadelphia. It was then worth 30 cents, and he would put it up to at least 60 cents a gallon. That would be an advance of about $2 a barrel.

Q. What would have been the effect upon you?

A. It would have made a difference of about $200,000 or $220,000.

Q. Did he speak with confidence?

Mr. Cassiday: never mind. What did he say and what did he do?

A. He said it must be carried through, that they were in it, and they were heavily loaded and desperate cases required desperate remedies. And he must carry this bull movement through?

Mr. Cassiday objects.

Q. What was the highest price that Antwerp reached?

A. 57 or 58 francs a barrel, and I saw the telegram of the Tack's to another party that it was 60 francs?

Q. 57 francs is the highest?

A. 56 or 58 francs a barrel, or what is termed kilometre. They call it a barrel, but I believe it refers to what is termed kilometres.

Q. Do you know anything at all with reference to these parties about going to Europe to help raise the price?

A. Theodore E. Tack, one of the defendants, started to go to Europe, but I, under the instructions of the District Attorney of this county—

Mr. Cassidy: never mind.

Q. He started to go to Europe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went after him and arrested him in New York city; also arrested his brother Augustus?

A. Yes, and Augustus who went to see him off. He was to sail on the steamship Perrire.

Q. Have you Jules Creusey's circular there?

A. I have.

Q. What is that a circular of?

A. It is a special circular of Jules Creusey & Co., brokers, 127 Walnut street, and 74 Beaver street, New York. It says the following vessels are loading in New York for Europe: ship Asia, Bremen, 5,000 barrels; Bremen, 5,000 barrels.

Q. Have you other circulars there?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mann offers July certificate in evidence. Also circulars of July 16, [illegible] and 29.

Q. You have said that the Tacks informed you that they were selling "short," the same as you; do you know of any instances in which they were selling "long?"

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What contract do you know of?

A. They sold for me June 14th, 1,000 barrels, to Wightman & Anderson, of oil and on the same day they bought 1,000 barrels on their own account from Brewer, Burke & Co.

Contract produced, offered in evidence.

Q. The Tacks were the buyers the same day you sold 1,000 barrels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did they sell for you?

A. That particular day they sold 1,000 to Wightman and Anderson. The contracts were executed the succeeding day, on June 15th, so they really sold 2,000 barrels. The first one are Wightman & Anderson.

Q. From whom did they buy that 1,000 barrels?

A. Brewer, Burke & Co. got your contract?

A. They got my contracts originally made to Simmons & Guildermeister.

Q. Then they sold the contract?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You paid Brewer, Burke & Co?

A. Yes, sir, and they paid Tack.

Q. Do you know anything with reference to Wightman & Anderson except what you have told us?

A. Mr. Tack sold to Wightman & Anderson 1,000 barrels; the contract was really accepted on the succeeding day—on or before the 15th. The terms of the sale were that 1000 barrels were to be delivered when Wightman & Anderson called on me for it. When they called on me in July, Mr. Wightman called at my house, and told me he called for my 1000 barrels. I was called on for the 1000 barrels of oil.

Q. By whom?

A. Mr. Wightman.

Q. Do you know anything about who owned that?

Mr. Hagart. Of your own knowledge?

A. I only knew it from Mr. Wightman, and other parties told me.

Q. Have you any knowledge by which you were able to trace where that went?

A. Yes, if I am permitted to tell it.

[*Cross-examined by* Mr. Hagert.]

Q. Mr. O'Connor, the contracts of which you have spoken—1000 to Wightman and Anderson, and the other 1000 to Simmons & Guildermeister, were what is called "for future delivery?"

A. That is not accurate as to date.

Q. June 14. These were contracts for future delivery? Were they not?

Mr. Mann. The contracts will speak for themselves.

[Contracts handed to Mr. Hagart.]

Q. Didn't you say the contracts with Wightman & Anderson were made on the 14th of June?

A. I said they were made on the 14th of June, but the papers executed on the 15th.

Q. What do you mean by saying they were *made*?

A. Mr. Tack told me he had a good sale

Q. When did he tell you?

A. On the 14th, on the contracts executed on the 15th.

Q. One of these contracts I observe—both of them are deliverable during 1867, "buyer's option, 1867." That gives Wightman & Anderson the right to call upon you to deliver any time during 1867 they might think proper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The other contract of Simmons & Guildermeister, I see, 500 barrels "buyer's option," in August, 500—that gave them the right to call upon you to deliver up, on ten days' notice, 500 barrels of oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is the contract you say you made with Brewer, Burk & Co.

A. I did not say I made any contract with them. I said Mr. Tack bought on his own account from Brewer, Burk & Co., 1000 barrels the same day.

Q. I understood him to say they had bought through the brokers of Mr. O'Connor. Where is that contract—tell us where that oil was deliverable. I see this is "seller's option" from the 1st to the 15th of July, with five days' notice. That gave the right to Brewer, Burk & Co. to furnish in the early part of July, 1000 barrels of oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is about what it was—to be deliverable within the time specified?

A. This is a special contract.

Q. Answer my question.

A. This is a special contract, which requires only five days' notice.

Q. I ask whether under this contract, the oil was not deliverable within twenty days of the date of it?

A. You will see it is deliverable within five days after notification.

Q. That is the date, 14th of June; the terms of it are that Mr. Tack bought 1000 barrels of Brewer, Burk & Co., the sellers, and it was to be delivered to Mr. Tack any time from the 1st to the 5th of July, that Mr. Burk notified them, on the 1st of July, it would be deliverable on the 5th.

Q. How many days would that be?

A. Five days after the notification.

Q. How many days after the date?

A. Nineteen days, if he called on the 15th.

Q. Do you mean to say he could call on the 15th?

A. Any time between the 1st and 15th, after he had been notified five days.

Q. Do you know the purpose of this purchase?

A. No.

Q. Do you know what became of this lot?

A. No.

Q. Do you know whether this was purchased to fill their "short" contracts becoming due?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then you know nothing of the object of this contract?

A. I never spoke to him on the subject, and know nothing of his being a buyer of oil.

By Mr. Cassidy.

Q. You said in August some time you consulted counsel?

A. Not in this morning's examination.

Mr. Mann: He said, with reference to going with the notes of Wightman and Anderson in that way.

Mr. Cassidy: He said, he consulted counsel upon his return from Cape May—didn't you say upon your examination-in-chief that upon your return from Cape May you consulted counsel?

A. Whether I said so or not I say so now, I first consulted counsel before I went and after I came back, and I have been consulting counsel from that day to this.

Q. You consulted counsel upon your return and filed a bill in equity?

A. I did.

Mr. Mann objects.

Q. Upon your return from Cape May you consulted counsel; did you direct the filing of a bill or was a bill filed as the result of that interview.

A. I had a great many interviews.

Q. Answer my question—you have already said you filed a bill.

Mr. Mann—That is stricken out.

Q. I ask you did you, as the result of that conversation or any conversation direct, or cause a bill to be filed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time had you been sued by the Tack Brothers?

Mr. Mann: One moment.

Mr. Cassidy: That is a fact entirely within his knowledge—whether the Tack Brothers had commenced proceedings?

Q. Was there a suit between you and the Tack Brothers at time pending?

A. One of my counsel had prepared—

Q. Yes or no?

A. I want to oxplain.

Q. Answer, yes or no?

Mr. Mann: Explain it afterwards.

Q. Yes or no?

A. I say yes, sir. The day that my equity bill was to be filed a note was sent to my counsel for Mr. Tack advising him of the fact.

Q. Did you see it delivered.

A. I saw it written.

Q. Delivered?

A. It was sent at my request by a boy.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. O'Connor, you know as well as any man that that is improper. All I ask this witness is whether there was a law suit between these parties?

Judge Brewster [to witness]—State what directions you gave to your counsel.

A. I went to my counsel and told him the bill was prepared and printed for him to file in equity.

Q. By Judge. You directed him to send notice of that fact?

A. I directed him to send notice.

Q. By Judge: After that you were sued?

A. After that I was sued by Mr. Tack for $1500 or $1600.

By Mr. Cassidy.

Q. Who was your counsel in the bill.

A. The gentleman who wrote that particular—

Q. Who were your counsel?

A. Quite a number.

Q. Don't care if there was forty; give us the number?

A. Mr. Mann was one.

Q. The District Attorney was your private counsel?

A. Yes, sir; George H. Earle, Mr. White, General Collis was another. Subsequent to that Geo. W. Biddle was my counsel; subsequent to that Geo. L. Crawford. Then I have Pittsburgh counsel.

Mr. Cassidy. That is one company of the regiment headed by Col. Mann.

Q. Against whom did you file that bill? Against whom did you direct that bill to be filed?

Mr. Mann: Objects as not cross-examination.

Mr. Cassidy: I want to show that at the instance of Mr. Mann, his private counsel, he filed a bill in equity against Wightman and Anderson against Emil Schalk. [reads names from bill.] And after he filed that bill a special affidavit for the conjunction in which he swore that every one of these had joined in conspiring to cheat him.

Judge Brewster allowed Mr. Cassidy to ask if there was any litigation.

Mr. Cassidy: I now hand to the witness a paper and ask if the signature upon it is his signature?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Cassidy offers in evidence bill in equity. James O'Connor. June Term, 1867. No. 35.

[Another paper handed the witness.]

Q. Is that your signature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about that?

A. Never saw it before.

Q. Or one looking like it?

Mr. Mann: One moment.

Mr. Cassiday: It is a printed book prepared by them for their convenience and a substitute for the written bill.

Q. Mr. O'Connor did now file an affidavit to that bill?

Mr. Mann objects as not cross-examination.

Mr. Cassidy: All right.

Q. When did you institute criminal proceedings?

A. Do you wish the exact day?

Mr. Mann: One moment.

Mr. Cassidy: If you do, I do.

Mr. Mann. It is a matter of record.

Mr. Cassidy. Was it before or after filing the bill. Can't you tell us that?

Mr. Mann. That is to be proved by the record.

Mr. Cassidy. Against whom did you bring suit?

Mr. Mann. The warrant will show.

Q. Did you bring more than one suit. Did you bring more than one criminal suit?

A. I brought one criminal suit August 22.

Mr. Mann. Don't want you to answer dates.

A. I brought one criminal suit against August Tack.

Mr. Mann. Never mind the names.

A. I brought one criminal suit.

Judge Brewster. The question is did you bring more than one.

A. Did I.

Judge Brewster. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir.

Mr. Cassidy. Did you *cause* more than the one instituted before Alderman Beitler?

A. I don't understand your question.

Q. Did you sue these people before any other Alderman than Beitler?

A. The only suit I brought was before Alderman Beitler—criminal suit—originally.

Q. Did your counsel appear there, at Alderman Beitler's?

A. Yes, sir. Col. Mann appeared.

Q. My question is did your counsel appear?

A. My counsel? Yes, sir, some of them.

Q. That I understood you to say, was about August 22?

A. That is the telegram.

Q. On the 22d? At that time where was Mr. Theodore Tack?

A. You ask me from what I know, or from what they told me?

Q. I ask you if you knew where he was on the 22d?

A. I don't know. For I didn't see him, and can't tell of my own knowledge.

Q. Don't you know he was in the City of Philadelphia?

A. I don't know of my knowledge.

Q. You knew August Tack was in Philadelphia?

A. I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q. When did you see them?

A. When I arrested them in New York at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q. Were they registered there?

A. I didn't personally examine the register.

Q. Your detective did?

A. He told me.

Q. Didn't you know they were there publicly registered, and didn't you go there for them?

A. Don't know anything about the register of my own knowledge.

Q. Well, you went there with your officers?

A. I went there with an officer. They could not be found in Philadelphia.

Q. You arrested Theodore Tack?

A. I arrested Theodore and August Tack, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q. And they were discharged? Which you didn't say before?

A. They were discharged upon the first writ—on the warrant on which I arrested them.

Mr. Mann. That is a matter which will appear upon the record.

Mr. Cassiday. I want to show that they were discharged in New York, after this man was heard and he was present, and then Mr. Tack came back to Philadelphia and demanded a hearing.

Objection sustained.

Q. When did you last see them in New York in relation to that matter?

A. I don't remember the exact day.

Q. Do you say that they were brought here—either of them—from New York?

A. I say this.

Q. Do you say that they were brought here by any process or order of any kind?

A. I don't know it of my own knowledge.

Q. Who represented you in New York?

A. The first hearing on the Pennsylvania warrant before the Court, I represented myself in the Supreme Court of the State.

Q. Who was counsel representing you in New York?

A. On the second warrant on which they were arrested—on the New York warrant, Hon. John Sedgwick, ex-district attorney, represented me.

Q. Were you present at the hearing?

A. I was not present at the second hearing.

Q. You were not in New York on any matter in which they were concerned?

A. I was not there; I was too busy.

Q. When they were present?

A. No, sir.

Q. Geo. H. Smith, the detective, was employed by you?

A. He was employed by direction of my counsel.

Q. He made whatever arrests were made?

A. Assisted by New York officer, Detective Elder.

Q. Did you know in Pittsburgh that Theodore Tack was about to go Europe?

A. I was not in Pittsburgh.

Q. Did you not know that it was known in Pittsburgh that he was going to Europe?

A. My recollection is, that at the time I was in Pittsburgh—

Q. My question is, was it not known in Pittsburgh that he was going to Europe?

A. The first thing I knew—

Q. Answer my question: Was it not known to your knowledge in Pittsburgh, before you instituted any proceedings, that Theodore Tack intended to go to Europe?

A. I told you at the time I first knew of it, I was at Philadelphia and I did not know what was going on in Pittsburgh, any more than Mr. Mann what is going on in New York.

Q. You mean to say you didn't know that before you instituted proceedings that Mr. Tack was going to Europe.

A. I had no knowledge of his going to Europe until the morning of the day I arrested him in New York.

Q. Do you mean to say to this jury you didn't know, prior to commencing any proceedings, that Theodore Tack contemplated a visit to Europe. Yes or no to that, if you please?

A. I knew nothing of his going to Europe until the day I issued the warrant in Philadelphia by order of the District Attorney.

Q. By order of your counsel?

A. By order of the Hon. Wm. B. Mann.

Q. Your counsel?

A. My counsel in the equity case.

Q. Now, I want an answer to my question.

Mr. Mann objected.

Judge Brewster: It is not a question of your knowledge but whether you heard?

A. Before this?

Q. Did you hear or know anything of his departure for Europe?

A. Before this?

Q. Answer my question.

A. Before this difficulty commenced in Pittsburgh, Theodore told me he was trying to make arrangements to go to the Paris exposition with me, where I was going as a Commissioner from Pennsylvania. I didn't go; and he didn't go. After this trouble commenced I had no knowledge of his starting for Europe until he started and I arrested him on that morning.

Judge Brewster: Do you mean to say that was all you heard on that point.

A. It was months before, while we were excellent friends.

Mr. Cassidy:

Q. Do you know that his intended departure was a matter published in the Pittsburgh papers prior to your case?

A. I have no knowledge—I have seen the paper since.

Q. Do yon know it was so announced?

A. I saw it in the Pittsburgh papers after the arrest.

Q. But it was published before it was in a paper and published?

A. I saw it after.

Q. Don't you know it was in a paper before?

A. I can only repeat what I said—I saw it in a Pittsburgh paper—my attention was called to it after my return from New York and Harrisburg among thirty or forty papers. There was some intimation that Theodore intended to go to Europe.

Q. Was it in a Pittsburgh paper?

A. I believe it was.

Q. What paper?

A. I think, there are four or five papers, to the best of my recollection it was the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Q. Did you look at the date?

A. At the time it was shown I must have looked at the date.

Q. Was it before you commenced the prosecution?

A. It was after I commenced the equity suit.

Q. Before the criminal suit?

A. I think I got the paper—I can't state from recollection all these details—all I know is I didn't see it until I returned from New York.

Q. You mentioned that you had an interest in the Keystone Oil Refinery?

A. I can't tell what I mentioned the last few days.

Q. Can't you remember?

A. No.

R. Well, had you an interest in the Keystone Refinery?

[Witness delayed answering the question.]

Q. Will you answer the question?

Mr. Cassidy: *He is waiting for Mr. Mann to look around. He wants to catch his eye before he answers.*

Mr. Mann: Unless the Keystone Oil Refinery has been inquired into I object to the question.

Mr. O'Brien read from the notes the witness' answer on his previous examination.

Q. What was your interest in that refinery?

A. I was a special partner in the refinery.

Q. When?

A. Well, during the year, part of the year 1864, and probably part of the year 1865, or in that time.

Q. Were you the active business man in that concern?

A. I was a special partner—

Q. Were you the active business man in that concern?

A. I was the special partner.

Q. Were you the active business man, agent, director of that concern?

A. I took a very active interest to protect my interest of $10,000 cash, although it was not my original intention, but it became a necessity afterwards to protect my interest and that of Col. Bigler.

Judge Brewster: The question is: Were you the active manager of that concern?

A. I can't answer that without going into a long explanation.

Q. Who was the active partner in that concern?

A. John Wiler was the active manufacturer of refined oil.

P. Who was the agent, who did the active business?

A. Phillip Persenberger was the active man in the purchase of oil.

Q. Who was the active man in selling, in making contracts for sale?

A. Well I did a great deal of that business.

Q. You did the most of it?

A. I did the most of it after the firm had started, and Mr. Weisenberger understood.

Q. I don't ask all that. Did you do the most of the selling?

A. I think I did.

Q. That was in '64 and '65?

A. I think it was.

Q. How long did you remain in that business?

A. I can't tell without reference to the books and papers connected with it.

Q. Oh, I don't want the exact date?

A. It was to the best of my recollection and belief one year.

Q. Was it not over two?

A. It commenced, if I recollect aright, in the summer of 1864, and the firm was dissolved in the summer or somewhere about that of 1865. It was about one year, not a calendar year for it commenced in the middle of a year and ended in the middle of another year.

Q. I want to know how long you were in that business?

A. I have told you about one year.

Q. How long were you in the business of refining oil?

A. I never was in the business except with the Keystone.

Q. That was about one year?

A. Yes, sir.

(CONTINUED TO-MORROW.)

Burglaries and How to Prevent Them.

We commend the following, from last evening's *Chronicle*, to our readers as worthy of attention:

Our community has lately been repeatedly startled by accounts of daring burglaries. Their frequent recurrence naturally produces a feeling of anxiety, if not fear, in the public mind—no one feeling assured that his house may not be the next thus entered. Many anxiously ask themselves, if not their neighbors, "Is there no way of putting a stop to the depredations of these midnight robbers?" A question that frequent repetition does not solve, but only makes the solution seem more difficult. It is of little avail to suggest an increase of the police force, or greater care in the selection of appointees. We have heard none blame (nor could any justly blame) the police of this or Allegheny city for the recent burglaries. An augmentation of the force might be of advantage to some extent, but we doubt whether it would afford any additional security. After all that may be said, however, it must be clear to all that the best way to reach the disorder is for the head of each family to take every precaution to make his own home secure against intrusion. To all who feel the importance of security of property and life from the midnight robber and assassin, and who really are in earnest to devise means, we would say: There is a simple little contrivance called Macfarren's Patent Burglar Preventive, costing twenty-five cents each, that effectually closes the door against the skeleton or false key, or nippers, even in the hands of the most dexterous and expert burglars. And as an additional safegard we would suggest Colton's Infallible Burglars' Alarm, costing but $3,00 each, one of which is sufficient to secure every window and door in a house from being entered without rousing the family. Morris, Hood & Co. are sole agents for this county. They have also very many other useful and curious novelties at their Great Western Patent Headquarters, No. 89 Fifth street.

Depreciation of Silver Ware.

The sale of splendid silver ware at the auction sales rooms of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, Nos 55 and 57 Fifth street, was largely attended yesterday by ladies and gentlemen, and the goods we regret to say the goods brought extremely low prices. The enterprising firm had the elegant silver ware and fine French clocks spread brilliantly out on broad counters running nearly the full depth of their commodious salesrooms which were within sight of those in attendance, who were furnished with chairs. As the sale was ordered to proceed peremptorily the truly elegant pieces of triple plated heavy silver ware were knocked down at prices at which there could have been no profit whatever, but decided loss to the consigners. The stock must be closed out, and doubtless to-day the bidding will be even less spirited and those who attend will obtain such rare opportunities for purchase in this line of goods never before offered in this community. More chairs have been introduced, so that none will have to take standing room. The sale commences at two o'clock this afternoon and at seven o'clock in the vening. This will close out the stock.

Oh, how They Roar and Growl because Pain Paint eats off all the profits of the nostrums that burn and blister the body. Pain Paint leaves no stain, no smart, gives relief instantly, and Doctors and everybody else buy it.

C. N. Crittenden, No. 38 Sixth avenue, one of the largest and most respectable wholesale druggists in New York, says: "Since the introduction of Wolcott's Pain Paint, soothing syrups have fallen off in demand at my house at the rate of five gross per month. I sell less pills, not half the amount of bitters, only half the amount of R. Reliefs, than I formerly sold. I sell more of Wolcott's Pain Paint than any other patent medicine, and I deal only in patent medicines."

S. H. Hastings, Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern States. Wholesale and Retail Depot, 116 Smithfield street. Pain Paint tested free of cost.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF&F

To Country and City Merchants.—We are thoroughly supplied with all kinds of Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy, bought at unusual advantage through our Eastern purchasing department, taking advantage of the recent large auction sales and fluctuations in prices, and we can and will sell at less than the lowest Eastern cash prices. We invite you to an inspection of our stock and comparison of prices, at 59 Market street.

J. W. Barker & Co.

Medicated Inhalation.—Medicated inhalations for consumption of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, and all diseases of the mucous membrane of the air passages, successfully practiced by E. S. Aborn, M. D., No. 134 Smithfield street. No charge for consultation. Testimonials of the most substantial character can be seen at the consulting and operating rooms.

The contest for the elegant gold headed cane, to be awarded to the Mayor of Pittsburgh or Allegheny by votes, at the Fair now going on at Washington Hall, Allegheny City, stood last night: Mayor Blackmore, 288; Mayor Drum 248.

At Barker's Tremendous Bargains.

12½c, Beautiful Prints, including Chintz styles, worth 16c.
12½c, Yard Wide Shirting Muslin, beautiful quality, worth 16 to 18c.
12½c, Real Fast-Colored Lawns, worth, wholesale, 18½c.
18c Double-Width Sheeting and Pillow Casing, same as is selling at 20 to 25c.
25c, White P. K., worth 37½c; other qualities and colors cheap.
25c and upwards, nearly one hundred different styles beautiful Dress Goods.
6¼, 8 and 10c, for good Prints and Muslins, worth more at wholesale.
6¼c, Linen Crash; other qualities, bleached and unbleached, equally cheap.
20 to 25c, beautiful Plaid Shirting Flannel, a great bargain.
37½c, Table Damask, pure Linen, white and colored, all qualities and prices.
12½c, Linen Towels, large assortment, white and colored borders, all prices.
$1 00 per dozen, Linen Doylies, also white and colored, all sizes.
$1 75c per dozen, Table Napkins, white and colored to match; Damask and Doylies all prices.
$1 75 Bed Quilts, large size; also Honey Comb, Toilet Chintz and Jacquard Quilts, cheap.
37½c, Black and colored Alpacas, and better qualities, proportionately cheap.
18¾c, Best American Lawns, new and very choice, in great variety.
25 to 50c, New Chintz Organdies—a very choice selection.
$1 50 and upward, Spring and Summer Shawls—a fresh stock, very choice.
Ladies Silk and Cloth garments—the most beautiful styles, very cheap and made to order.
A magnificent stock of everything cheap in proportion.

Delightful Trix,
Splendid Trix,
Magnificent Trix,
The great breath purifier,
Sold by all Druggists,
Only ten cents a package.
Just try Trix.

From Pittock.—We have received from J. W. Pittock Lippincott's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, for May, both of which are unusually brilliant. They may be found at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office, as will also all the literary magazines and periodicals of the day.

DIED:

EVANS.—On Tuesday, April 21st, Mrs. MARTHA J., wife of Edwin Evans.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, corner Ann and School streets, Allegheny City, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Wheeling papers please copy.]

HOFFER.—On Tuesday evening, at 9½ o'clock, LEWIS K., youngest son of John and Susan Hoffer, aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

FOSTER.—On Tuesday, April 21st, Colonel J. HERON FOSTER, editor of the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*, aged 46 years.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

MINERAL WATERS.

We are now receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

Saratoga Star Spring Water.
Kissingen Water.
Vichy Water.
Congress Water, &c.

For sale by the bottle, dozen or gross.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
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AND SEE THE NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
H. SMITH'S Tailoring Establishment,
No. 98 WYLIE STREET,
Corner of Federal.

FOR SALE.—HOBOKEN.—THE balance of those desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.